

Arthur Miall

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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TESTIMONIAL to the Rev. Dr. GUTHRIE, of Edinburgh.

At a MEETING held at the CITY CHAMBERS, Edinburgh, on the 27th MAY, 1864.

The Right Hon. the LORD PROVOST in the Chair, It was unanimously resolved—

"That, as the Rev. Dr. Guthrie has, under medical advice, been compelled to retire from all public duties, this opportunity shall be taken of presenting to him a testimonial in acknowledgment of his personal worth and public services as a large-hearted Christian philanthropist, and that for this purpose contributions should now be raised to constitute a capital sum to be invested for behoof of himself and his family."

A Committee to carry out the preceding Resolution, with power to add to their number and to appoint Local Committees, was thereupon nominated, and the following, among others, have agreed to act:—

The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.
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TO the ELECTORS of FINSBURY.

GENTLEMEN,—Many influential men amongst you have, for the second time, asked me to become a candidate for the representation of your borough. A deep sense of the responsibility which such a trust involves dissuaded me, I own, from hastily accepting the offer; but with the assurances I have received of general confidence and support, I can no longer hesitate to place myself at your disposal.

In past Parliaments I have served my time to the business of legislation; and I hope to have learned by study and experience how the work of the people ought to be done, and how to do it. I shall make no vague promises or elastic professions of principle. My votes are upon record; and I believe they will, be found, on all the leading questions of the day, such as you would approve.

I helped to carry the repeal of the Navigation Laws and the removal of the disabilities of the Jews. I was one of the majority that first enabled Mr. Locke King to carry the principle of a 10th county franchise; and I voted with Mr. Hume for a large extension of the suffrage in towns—regarding the exclusion of the intelligent working classes as the chief defect of the Reform Bill of 1832. I voted, likewise, with Mr. Berkeley for the adoption of the ballot, not because I like silent voting best, but because I see no better way of protecting the poor man from intimidation.

I think the administration, whoever may be in power, is too exclusively taken from one particular class. The profession of the law has indeed no right to complain; but all other callings in which men rise by ability and industry to eminence and fame are practically denied their just share of the honours and rewards of the State. For myself I can truly say that I do not wish for office—I have indeed more than once declined it—but I should like to see justice done to the wisdom and the worth of that middle rank of life to which you and I belong.

As a Churchman, I have always deplored the contention respecting Church-rates, without whose legal enforcement I am persuaded every sacred edifice would be maintained by the wealthiest communion in the State. The time has, in my opinion, arrived when it becomes the duty of the Government to undertake the legislative removal of this cause of religious discord.

Our public expenditure is, I think, in many respects too lavish and too large; and I should feel bound not only to vote for retrenchment when offered by Ministers, but urge upon them the necessity of detail.

Being given much attention to the laws relating to the relief of the poor, and to the mode of their administration; and I am convinced that public equity and public policy alike call for the abrogation of the Law of Settlement and for adoption of union rating.

To any further extension of our territorial possessions abroad, whether by negotiation or the sword, I am opposed; and against all interference in the domestic concerns of our neighbours I should give an unhesitating vote.

I shall gladly avail myself of every fitting opportunity to learn your wishes and opinions, and to lay before you the reasons for the course of policy which I ask your authority to sustain.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
W. T. M. TORRENS.

St. George's-road, Euston-square, July 23, 1864.

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Those who are familiar with the brief but active career of the late Mr. Wilks know that he was unceasing in his advocacy of Liberal principles, and that he placed his rare and noble powers of speech at the disposal of the public movements in which he was interested, with a total disregard of his own health or pecuniary interests. For example, last year—a year somewhat eventful in the history of our relations with America—he delivered scores of public addresses at the meetings of the Emancipation Society without remuneration. Mr. Wilks having unhappily died without being able to make an adequate provision for his widow and children, and their claims upon the generous feeling of Reformers being so unquestionable, the above committee has been formed in the hope that a considerable fund may be raised for their benefit. Subscriptions may be forwarded to William Hargreaves, Esq., the treasurer, 84, Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde Park, or to the hon. secretary, 65, Fleet-street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS."

WHICH of our readers has not been occasionally affected with a feeling of sadness, verging upon melancholy, in the presence of a woman who has outlived her time? For ourselves, we declare that few spectacles are more touching. Length of days, even when it results from vigour of constitution, is not always a blessing. It commonly carries with it an inflexibility of opinion and character which in a world of perpetual change is near akin to helplessness. There is not one "ancient gentlewoman" of a thousand who can adapt her habits to the new forms by which she finds herself surrounded. The notions which, in bygone times, she cherished with so much fondness, and which were then in keeping with the accepted thoughts of the age, are now rudely jostled at every turn by ideas that are strange, and, perhaps, distasteful. The ways of life which were familiar to her have been superseded by others which have brought with them no "epistle of commendation" to her heart. She feels like an alien among friends. Her very children are separated from her by something more than a mere difference of years. And, oftentimes, the truer their affection for her, and the deeper their respect, the more painful, to bystanders at least, are the manifestations of them which the case requires. They have to conceal, as much as possible, the distance which intervenes between modern conclusions and habits, and such as live in the memory and among the sympathies of the octogenarian whose last days they desire to soothe. They therefore present every change that passes upon their own style of thought and action in the old-fashioned dress, and they pay their attentions with more scrupulous care, and in greater profusion, lest it should be thought that they are ungratefully neglectful of one who is "well stricken in years." They cannot but be conscious that their parent or friend has practically ceased, in not a few respects, to be "of this world," and they affectionately do what they can to hide that consciousness from her whom it concerns.

We have sometimes thought that the present relation of the Church Establishment to the character and progress of modern religious opinion is analogous to the case we have above described. As an establishment, she has outlived her time. That which is round about her, is wonderfully different from everything with which her earlier, or even her maturer, years were associated. Her natural and necessary inflexibility unfits her for the change of scene which time has occasioned. Society has shifted its position, and, with it, many of its views. The Established Church has not. There is, therefore, a wide difference between them—a difference which the Church will not, perhaps cannot, recognise, and which society, out of affectionate regard, tries to conceal. Hence, the

frequent and rather anomalous efforts of her children to assure her that her old ways, her old types of expression, her old maxims and sentiments, her old standards of right thinking, are still theirs. In her palmy days, she would have discouraged such professions, as not only superfluous, but as indicative of a consciousness, on their part, that some such ostentation of attachment was needed. She is comforted by them now. She requires them to hide from herself the fact that the current of modern ideas is leaving her "high and dry"—a dying form amidst fresh forms of life—an institution the spirit of which is obsolete, and the expression of which cannot materially change. Her children know this. They do not forego their own freedom of inquiry—they will not repudiate the new views to which it leads them. But the veneration and love which they feel for an antiquated system lead them to make the most of their displays of devotion to it. They address the Church in language of congratulation upon her fidelity with a solemnity of manner which betrays some suspicion, at least, that the intellectual tendencies of the day are not quite in keeping with her dogmatic authority. They seem anxious to make her believe that they believe in her superlative wisdom—and the more they doubt, the more they make compensation for their mistrust by praising her for having no doubt in herself.

We have been led into this strain of observation by the declaration of the laity of the Church of England to the Archbishop of Canterbury, a copy of which was transmitted to us last week. We are not about to criticise it. It is simply as a fact, taken in its connexion with other facts of the like kind, that we care to deal with it. "Declarations" seem to be quite the order of the day—not so much declarations of personal faith, as declarations that the true faith of the Church is unaltered, in spite of all the occurrences that might suggest the contrary. How is the fact to be accounted for? Why these formal and ostentatious records of opinion? What has occurred to render these obtestations of her own children necessary or acceptable? "Essays and Reviews"? Bishop Colenso? The Privy Council judgment? These have, no doubt, helped to elicit the somewhat remarkable expression, or rather forms of expression, of confidence in the Church of England, and in the doctrines she teaches—but these, after all, are but the chips on the surface which show which way the stream is running.

The tone of the press, the rising intellectual life of the Universities, the bias of Parliament—all the more authoritative criteria by which one judges what, and of what sort, is the inner life of the nation—suggest that the mind of the age is drifting past the institution which law and custom have made inflexible. Men do not like to own that their thoughts are not precisely the same as, under other circumstances, the founders of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England expressed three hundred years ago, and which the State chose to declare should be final. Their political, social, and family interests have become intertwined with the Church Establishment. Their associations are closely bound up with it. But they perceive that, in some respects, intellectually, and, in many respects, practically, they are being carried beyond the old landmarks. They cannot help themselves. They cannot resist the tide. They are disquieted thereat. And they would fain persuade themselves and the Church that there is no difference between them. They want to feel that although they are themselves moving on, and although they know that the Church does not move with them, they still maintain the old relation to one another—and they try hard by formal declarations, and novel modes of voluntary subscription, to show the Church that she need not be uneasy for them, and that they will not doubt her.

Let us not, however, be misunderstood. We do not intend to insinuate that religion is decaying in the National Church, nor that the

spiritual doctrines to which she holds are becoming obsolete. Far from it. Never, perhaps, has there been within the pale of the Church of England a more earnest, self-denying, active spirit of piety than at the present moment—seldom, if ever, a more enlightened attachment to the fundamental truths of the Christian faith. Not so much the things set forth, as the dogmatic modes and authoritative tones in which they are set forth by the clergy of the Establishment, are falling behind the spirit of the times. Educated men cease to take on trust, or to accept as indisputable because the Church has affirmed them, statements which are at variance with all that they have learned from other sources, and they refuse to believe that modes of action must necessarily be wise and just merely because the Church has immemorially sanctioned them. But then they will not allow it to be inferred that their trust in the institution has been at all impaired. They assert for themselves unusual liberty of thought and even of speech—but they soothe the injured sensitiveness of their beloved spiritual mother by adopting unusual means of assuring her of their confidence and love. Sentiment and conviction are at odds. The former hastens to veil with professions the mistrust of the latter—and hence we have in the present day more independent thinking in the Church of England, accompanied by more anomalous declarations of obedience to her, than in any former times. She is plainly outliving her adaptability to the age.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

If advice and abuse are calculated to work any reformation, or to conduce to the perfecting of the body politic, the organisations of Nonconformity should very soon be free from all reproach and imperfection. They are assailed both from within and from without, and the assailants, in each case, are very enamoured of "plain speech." We are afraid it is a human vanity to be proud of "speaking the truth" with regard to the failings and vices of our friends and acquaintances, and a human vice seldom to speak all the truth with regard to their virtues. We know some people who are constantly telling their friends and relations of their weaknesses, but, of course, who never tell them of their strength. They have an eye for faults, and faults only, and, having small knowledge of human nature, seem to imagine that the exposure of faults is a way to cure them. Or, sometimes the habits of depreciation and "plain speech" are indulged in merely for the sake of the pleasure they give to the indulger. This was the case with Mrs. Candour, whose eye always lighted up with gratification after she had endured the pains of fault-finding and scandal-mongering. Chaferspinning lasts long beyond boyhood or girlhood. We have seen it practised to its highest perfection by grey-haired people in a dining-room, who will sometimes stick the pin of truth into a nervous guest, and then watch his reeling confusion with an exquisite delight.

Fortunately, Nonconformity is not nervous. It can bear any amount of plain speech and open rebuke. It can bear gratuitous advice repeated and re-repeated. It can even bear caricature, and not, on the whole, unless a splenetic intent be visible in the caricaturist, often get angry. Yea, its virtues are still greater, for it will undeniably thank with all its heart the friend, who, with a loving purpose, will remind it of faults which interfere with its successful action, and often adopt practical suggestions without thanks for them at all. Such a friend, with loving purpose, is the *Christian Spectator*, which returns this month to an exposure of the faults of the Congregational system. The writer is, of course, "X. Y. Z." (all anonymous critics of ecclesiastical affairs are "X. Y. Z."), and his assertion is that "there are two classes of the community who furnish many more than the average number of examples of indi-

viduals utterly uneducated, so far as special instruction of the important work they have to do is concerned, viz., deacons and members of Parliament." It is complained that deacons are "supreme governors of Dissent," and that "the real bishops in Dissenting churches are the deacons." It is also complained that the selection of properly-qualified men to expound the Scripture should be left "to those who are for the most part ignorant of the simplest rudiments of Biblical knowledge"; and it is asserted that the "ridus of modern Dissent is now, in not a few parts of the country, towards the production, in the ministry, of bold and unscrupulous demagogues, who atone for the lack of learning and even of character, by marvellous impudence and an all-daring rhetoric." We quote this for the benefit of Mr. Masheder, who will, we daresay, introduce it into the next edition of "Democracy and Dissent." We cannot, however, quote it without also appending a remark of the editor of the *Christian Spectator*, whose zeal for truth and righteousness has never yet been overcome by a zeal for reform:—

We have resolved on printing this contribution, as sharply representing one opinion on the character and pretensions of the diaconate in Nonconformist churches. We should not be doing justice to our own convictions, unless it were here added, that in order to complete the statement of the truth, a widely different view must be taken of the actual worth and deserts of a multitude of gentlemen of this ecclesiastical order. Our own experience in town and country has been wholly and strikingly agreeable. A "Tozer," a "Lush," or a "Bung," we have never personally met with, but have encountered very many who have in their sphere nobly adorned the doctrine of their God and Saviour, and not a few who were truly the "pillars" of the churches. It is added:—

The editor cannot too warmly express his unwillingness to render this magazine an organ of sedition, misrepresentation, or needless complaint. But the persons who are invited to set forth their opinion in its pages are all of a character and position which may fairly exempt them from the suspicion of malevolence. When a writer of the class to which the present contributor belongs speaks as he does in this communication, it is because there is good reason so to do, at least within the sphere of his experience; and the sooner the Dissenting public lay such strictures to heart, the better for the prosperity of their communities.

We find these things, and therefore take note of them. They at least indicate that there is no tendency to stagnation, whatever there may be to a right or wrong Conservatism. It is well that all such questions should be discussed, and where the adoption of altered forms could do good that they should be adopted. A great mistake, made by many "reformers," however, consists in supposing that certain amendments or existing customs would suit every place, time, and circumstance. This seems to be the error committed by Mr. Urwick in the very able paper on "County Unions, in relation to the Associated Ministers and Churches," read at the annual meeting of the Cheshire Congregational Union. Mr. Urwick, to secure a more refined and educated ministry, would maintain the practice of "ordination" with greater stringency, thinks there should be greater vigilance exercised in the formation and recognition of churches, which should not be formed without consultation with neighbouring churches, and that Unions should undertake the task of providing ministers with churches and churches with ministers. With much truth in Mr. Urwick's criticisms, there is also so much exaggeration and caricature, that his practical suggestions are divested of all their weight. Is this, for instance, anything but a gross caricature:—

Increased care is necessary in the ordination of ministers, equal vigilance should be exercised in the formation and recognition of churches. A handful of self-conceited quarrelsome persons, whose pride has been wounded, or whose ambition has been disappointed in other churches, or who have possibly been excluded from membership, hire a room or build a chapel, meet together, call themselves an Independent church, and obtain a pastor. No consideration is shown to neighbouring churches; they are not consulted; indolent, vain, or angry feelings are gratified, and a "new cause" is established, which weakens the older churches close by, and ekes out a meagre existence itself. These places are the "rotten boroughs" of Independency, and seriously injure us, internally as a body and externally before the world. Churches thus formed often do great injustice and injury to their ministers. If they happen to secure the services of a man of respectability, they ill-treat him, take offence at his "innovations," starve him out, or try to damage his reputation. If they get a man who will act after their own heart, he, as well as his church, is a disgrace to the body.

This is exaggerated writing, and Mr. Urwick's suggestions would, we are afraid, be very exaggerated reforms. It would scarcely increase the usefulness of county associations to attempt to make them "Legal Hundreds." It is not wise to look at faults through magnifying-glasses. We should take a lesson in this respect from naturalists and astronomers who employ their microscopes and telescopes to investigate the wonders and beauties of nature and the motion of the heavenly bodies. The best way to improve life is not to exaggerate the symptoms of disease but to improve character.

Mr. Masheder's work, to which we referred in our last number, is being caught up by all the Tory and Church journals. It is reviewed at length in the *Standard* of yesterday, which is careful to note the newly discovered fact that the *Nonconformist* was twenty years ago the organ of the Complete Suffrage movement as well as the Anti-State Church movement. It follows from this, according to the reviewer, that Dissent is "not only anti-constitutional and revolutionary, but anti-monarchical and democratic also. Practically it is rebellion against the law of the land, and with traitors and rebels it has not seldom made common cause already." We suggested last week that Mr. Masheder had written his work as a warning to the Tory party at the next General Election, and we find this confirmed by the *Standard*, which writes as follows:—"In prospect of an early dissolution of Parliament and a general election, for which Dissent has made and is making extraordinary preparations to establish a solemn league and covenant with Liberalism and against the Church and Conservatism, we hail Mr. Masheder's book as a production highly seasonable and serviceable, and happy alike in its conception and execution."

The *Clerical Journal* turns to the work with the same warning, but uttered in more solemn tones. It is of opinion that the great danger to the Church arises from the constant and untiring efforts of Dissenters to destroy her prestige, and "to level her with their own democratic mode of support and government." "It would be highly dangerous," it adds, "to be asleep when attacked by so vigilant a foe, and it is on this ground that we rejoice at the various organisations of Churchmen on behalf of their common interests. The strong words of Mr. Masheder are not figures of speech, when he says, 'The lull which we now behold is not even a truce. In every sense it is but apparent, not real. This is the very heyday of democratic enterprise. The surprise of Europe was not greater on the sudden reappearance of Napoleon from Elba, than will be the consternation of Churchmen after the next general election, if they take not timely precautions to defeat the new electoral policy of the Liberation Society. At present we occupy the vantage-ground of recent and repeated successes. Let it not be said of Churchmen, *vincere sciunt, victoria uti nesciunt*.' Let not the old mistake be renewed. Let no overwhelming presumption tempt Churchmen to despise the foe. Though not formidable either in numbers or in position, the Anti-State Church party is truly formidable in what is more to be dreaded than either numbers or social position—in the spirit that breathes eternal defiance—in the vigour that rivals that spirit—in the calm assured confidence of waging a holy war—and in the cool, matured policy which quickly adapts means to ends, measures to men, parties to principles.' All this is quite true, and it all points to the duties of Churchmen at the present crisis." The duties of Dissenters, therefore, are not to be forgotten, and especially their duties at such places as Halifax, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Exeter, where Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Coleridge are seeking their suffrages as proposed "Liberals." When a masked Tory and an open-faced Tory are both in the field, all that Nonconformists can do is to let the friends of the two parties fight their controversy out by themselves. If at the same time they can record their own votes for a man representing their own opinions, they will probably, in future, keep masked Tories out of the field.

The reports laid before the meetings of the Wesleyan Conference at Bradford indicate the largely-increased prosperity of the Wesleyan body. It is stated that since the Conference of 1863 the General Chapel Committee had given its sanction to 273 cases, including 124 chapels, to be built at an estimated cost of 158,187*l.*; 17 schools, to cost 6,641*l.*; 69 enlargements and alterations, at an outlay of 26,692*l.*; 36 organs, to cost 5,992*l.*; and 30 modifications of cases previously sanctioned, at an estimated additional outlay of 8,418*l.*; making a total outlay of 205,900*l.* during the year. These figures are unprecedented in the history of the Connexion. During the year definite arrangements had been made for the immediate or progressive extinction of chapel debts to the amount of 39,436*l.* The net amount actually raised and paid for Wesleyan chapel and school purposes in the year 1863-64 was 136,286*l.* During the last ten years debts on chapels to the amount of 509,415*l.* have been paid off. Against this sum must be placed the temporary debt created on account of erections and enlargements, and other heavy items. But while the trust property of the Connexion has largely increased in value the total amount of debts has been diminished by not less than 260,000*l.* Indications were also

given of the satisfaction of the Conference at the increased appreciation of scholarship in the denomination. The number of students who had passed the Oxford Local Examination, who had matriculated at the London University, or carried off scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge, was particularly remarked.

Our advertising columns to-day contain an announcement which will, we hope, attract not merely the eye but the heart of the reader. The enforced retirement of Dr. Guthrie from all public duties is a loss to the whole Christian Church and to all society in these kingdoms. So large-hearted a man it does not often happen for a generation to produce. Dr. Guthrie has educated us all. His life has been one of the most active, his example one of the most noble. We can say of him that, like Wilberforce, he has conspicuously adorned humanity. It will be seen that a committee has been established to present to him such a testimonial as shall give independence to himself and family. The Edinburgh committee appears to consist exclusively of "many noble" names—not one without a title being admitted upon it. It would be a graceful and appropriate deed to add to it a few of those ragged-school scholars who are best able to appreciate Dr. Guthrie's life and labour.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The preparatory committees of the previous days having completed their labours, the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference commenced on Thursday morning in the Kirkgate Chapel, Bradford. The present is the hundredth-and-twenty-first Conference of Methodism. According to law and invariable precedent, the first business of the Conference is to complete its "Legal Hundred," by supplying the vacancies caused during the year by the death or superannuation of its constituent members in the English and Irish Conferences. On Thursday there were found to be seven vacancies to be supplied by the English, and one by the Irish Conference. These were filled up in part by seniority, and in part by nomination. The Conference being thus legally constituted, the elections of its president and secretary for the year 1864-5 were subsequently proceeded with. There was but little excitement as to the election this year, it being fully understood that the choice of the Conference would fall upon Mr. Thornton. Mr. Thornton received 268 votes; the Rev. W. Shaw, 42; the Rev. W. Arthur, 18; the Revs. J. Bedford, P. McOwan, and John Farrar, 7, 6, and 4, respectively. The votes for the secretaryship were then taken. The Rev. W. M. Panshon had 13; the Rev. John Bedford, 21; and the Rev. John Farrar, 262. As it was twelve o'clock, and vast numbers of people were waiting outside for the Conference prayer-meeting, the new president at once took the chair, and the multitude rushed in, filling every available space in the chapel. Prayer was offered by the Revs. F. A. West, W. Arthur, Thomas Harding, and Dr. Waddy. On the reassembling of the Conference, the EX-PRESIDENT delivered the insignia of office to the new president, consisting of the keys of the Conference desk, the Conference seal, Mr. Wesley's Bible, and some valuable documents. He congratulated the Conference on its choice, and the new president on his attainment of the presidential dignity. The members of the Conference then stood up to receive Mr. THORNTON'S inaugural address. He said that the vote which had placed him in the chair was valuable, as showing that the Conference approved of the views he had held.

Since entering the Wesleyan ministry he had had many opportunities of preferment in other churches. He had renounced them because he thought that Methodism was a revival of primitive Christianity. He had been trained in the habits of Methodism; every year deepened his attachment to the system, and heightened his conviction that Methodism was the work of God. It would live in its great principles as long as the moon endured. He was an advocate for old Methodism. He had marked the controversies in the Established Church—the slow, dubious, and unsatisfactory results of an appeal against heresy to the highest ecclesiastical courts; he had noted the feebleness of isolated churches; and, while he prayed that God's blessing might rest upon all churches, he could not but wish for a voice to proclaim from pole to tropic the maintenance of another church, which should be friendly to all, yet independent of all. He believed that Methodism trod the middle way, and that its doctrines were purely evangelical. He heartily endorsed the Methodist discipline. Sciolists had insinuated that Methodism failed in the want of a due recognition of the laity. He believed that no church offered greater facilities for the development of the talents of the laity. Methodism was true to the principles of church discipline which ran through the Bible. There was no Scriptural principle or precept which the Methodist was not able to observe. He rejoiced not only in the external marks of prosperity which distinguished the system, but in its real fellowship of the saints. He congratulated his brethren on their grand old theology, which he believed was the only theology for the nineteenth century. Some had objected that Methodism was schismatic;—he denied the charge of schism, involving as it did the idea of a causeless, presumptuous, and hostile separation from the Church. He appealed to the historians of the fifteenth century to prove that it was not causeless—to Mr. Wesley's words and works to prove that it was neither presumptuous or hostile. He was comforted in the prospect of future difficulties by the remembrance of the Saviour's promise to be present with His Church. After a vote of thanks to the retiring president, the Rev. Dr. Osborn, thanks were given to the

secretary, and to the assistant-secretaries, who were reappointed. The vacant assistant-secretaryship was conferred on the Rev. W. M. Punshon. Thanks were also given to the official letter-writers—the Revs. Dr. Jobson, W. M. Punshon, and Luke Wiseman. The Rev. H. W. Williams, of the Second Leeds circuit, was elected to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Punshon.

At Friday's session, the Conference decided that the annual session of 1865 should be held at Birmingham. The Rev. SAMUEL R. HALL gave notice of a motion to rescind a resolution of 1841 in reference to the invitations to ministers to be appointed to particular circuits. It was reported that Mr. Hazelhurst, of Runcorn, had presented a new chapel, costing 6,000*l.*; that John Fernley, Esq., of Southport, had presented a like gift, costing more than 8,000*l.*; and Mr. Mease, of Shields, had also presented a smaller chapel at Sharrow. Thanks were voted to these gentlemen for their munificent gifts. The representatives of the French, Australian, Canada, and British North-American Conferences were introduced, and arrangements were made for preparing answers to the addresses of those respective Conferences. The Conference then proceeded to consider the case of the ministers on trial, and was engaged at the close of the sitting in considering the case of the candidates for the ministry. There are 116 young men recommended by the district meetings.

At Saturday's meeting the question, "What preachers are now received on trial?" was again proceeded with. Of the one hundred and seventeen candidates recommended by the district meetings one hundred and one were accepted, and sixteen declined. Committees were then appointed to consider the suggestions of district meetings to the Conference, and to confer regarding a proposed compendium of laws affecting chapel affairs. The Conference then proceeded to the most solemn business of its session, the reading of the death-roll of the past year. The hymn commencing,

Hark! a voice divides the sky,
Happy are the faithful dead,

was sung to the German Hymn, and then the question was asked: "What ministers have died since the last conference?" The first name on the list was John Mason, for many years the faithful and assiduous book-steward of the Conference, who died in the fifty-third year of his ministry, and the eighty-third year of his age. A brief but beautiful memorial of him was read by the Rev. Dr. Osborn. The names of Philip Hardcastle, William Taylor, William Lionel Spiers, the venerable William Toase, who died in the eighty-first year of his age, and the fifty-ninth of his ministry, and Robert Day, were read, and of each of these a brief record was presented to the Conference. The Conference adjourned at a few minutes to one.

On Sunday all the principal chapels in Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, and neighbouring towns were supplied by ministers attending the Conference; but the chief interest was concentrated in Bradford, where the President, ex-President, and the Revs. W. Punshon, Dr. Waddy, J. Rattenbury, and other popular ministers, preached to crowded congregations.

On Monday morning, the question considered at Saturday's sitting having been disposed of, the Conference proceeded to the question: "Are there any objections to any of our ministers or preachers on trial?" A preliminary inquiry is made at the district meeting respecting each minister, as to his moral and religious character, his doctrinal orthodoxy, and his fidelity to the discipline of Methodism. The name of each minister is again called over at the Conference, and if any charges are recorded in the district minutes, or arise out of subsequent action, they are reported, and committees are appointed to investigate them. In relation to a case of secession from the ranks of the Wesleyan ministry, the PRESIDENT took occasion to express his entire disbelief of recent audacious assertions respecting a desire on the part of Wesleyan ministers to enter the Church of England; and added, that if any minister of the Wesleyan Church were prepared to pour contempt on his ordination, though he were his (the President's) dearest friend, he would say, "Let him go, and welcome!" This was followed by a hearty and unanimous response. At half-past one the examination of ministerial character was suspended in order that the Conference might devote some time to conversation and prayer respecting the state of the Methodist societies throughout the world. The Rev. WM. ARTHUR, on being called upon by the President, said that he had been struck with the absence of discouragement and indifference in relation to the fact that during the year there had been a small decrease in the number of members. The oneness of the whole Connexion on the question of the jubilee of the Missionary Society, the spiritual influence resting upon the jubilee meetings, and the liberal contributions to the jubilee fund, were all tokens of good. He was not discouraged, but he regarded the present state of things as a call of God. He did not sympathise with those who explained the decrease on the ground of removals, deaths, and other elements. Methodism was not merely to exist, but to aid in the conversion of the world. There was a danger of our becoming too ecclesiastical. The reading of sermons was a symptom on which he could not look but with suspicion. From an analysis of the district schedules it appeared, according to the returns of the March quarter-day, that the number of members in the Wesleyan Methodist Societies in Great Britain was 329,668. The number on trial for church-membership was 18,080. In 271 circuits there was a net increase of 7,248, and in 226 circuits

a net increase of 7,284, so that the net decrease on the whole society was thirty-six. Apart from cases of religious declension, there had been a wear and tear, arising from deaths, emigrations, and other causes, of nearly 20,000 members. After some remarks by the Rev. CHARLES PREST, it was decided to resume the conversation at a future day, and the Conference adjourned at half-past three.

The large committee meetings preceding the Conference are usually of great interest, and in our last number we gave some particulars of the business brought before those connected with education and chapels.

At the meeting of the Home Mission Fund on Tuesday, it was stated that local liberality had been stimulated, and the aggressive work of Methodism satisfactorily proved.

During nine months, from September 1st, 1863, to June 1st, 1864, 69,924 domiciliary visits have been paid, which gives by estimate 93,229 visits during the year, many of which were to the sick and dying. 34 chapels, accommodating 14,590 people, and costing 47,928*l.*, have been erected; in most cases as the direct consequence of home missionary labour. Fifteen other chapels are now being built or projected, at a cost of 29,406*l.*, which will provide 9,050 sittings. In circuits to which home missionary ministers have been appointed, there has been an increase of 1,237 members to the Church. The conference is recommended to set apart twenty additional home missionaries; one to labour among the sailors visiting the port of Liverpool, and several to be added to the staff already employed in the metropolis. A further report was read, comprising a review of Wesleyan interests in the army, since the appointment of a Wesleyan chaplain.

The report of the Sabbath committee suggested that Wesleyan electors should bring their influence to bear upon members of Parliament in favour of that great moral question—the closing of public-houses on Sunday.

At the meeting of the Theological Institution committee a resolution was proposed giving authority for the sale of Richmond College to the Missionary Society, and directing the managing committee to consider the best mode of supplying its place, temporarily or in permanency.

The Missionary Committee of Review met on Saturday morning. There was a very large attendance, probably 700, and a great number of ladies and gentlemen occupied the galleries as spectators. After an opening address by the PRESIDENT, who referred with grateful recollection to the meeting of last year, the minutes of the general committee during the year were read by the Rev. Dr. HOOKER and the Rev. WM. ARTHUR. The Rev. BENNEZER JENKINS, M.A., missionary in India, was then introduced to the meeting, and delivered a most masterly and eloquent address.

He dwelt upon the hopeful indications of missionary success in India. He spoke of the condition of the native mind, the enlarged number of native ministers, the progress of education, and the temper of European residents, as all favourable to our progress. Seventy years ago a moral Englishman was as rare to the natives as a comet; now he would be no phenomenon, morality being the ordinary aspect of English society in India. Ten years ago the various Protestant churches in India had only forty native ordained ministers; they have now 140; ten years ago there were but 140 native catechists; there are now 1,500. The veteran missionary described in eloquent terms his visit to the Godavery, to establish missions among the aboriginal tribes. He received everywhere the greatest kindness and assistance from the Government authorities, and was assured that they would warmly welcome missionaries.

The first resolution was moved, by the Rev. W. W. STAMP, seconded by the Rev. W. L. THORNTON, M.A., and supported by Mr. ISAAC HOLDEN. It was to the following effect:—

That the review of the operations of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society for the past year is an occasion for devout thanksgiving to the Saviour of men for the extent and usefulness of the great work in which it is engaged, comprising the employment of 920 ministers and assistant missionaries (including 46 supernumeraries), showing an increase of 31 during the year, who minister in 4,648 chapels and other preaching places, and have under their care 142,449 members of the society, together with 18,925 on trial, and 154,629 scholars in the day and Sunday-schools, in heathen lands or in other countries, standing in need of such agencies; and that the interests of this vast evangelising system demand the sympathies and prayers and support of the Methodist body at home and abroad.

In seconding this resolution, Mr. Thornton spoke of his reception by the Methodist Conferences in America. He stated that a decrease of 5,000 members was reported by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States; but added in explanation the appalling fact that 100,000 members of the society had been engaged in battle, and that more than 50,000 are reported as fallen on the bloody field. In supporting this resolution, Mr. Holden adverted to the great desirableness of erecting, out of the jubilee fund, colleges for training ministers in Ireland and in France, and declared his own willingness to subscribe further for the carrying out of this purpose. A further resolution stated that the annual income for the year was 134,255*l.*, and the Jubilee Fund 190,000*l.* The Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools Committee met in the evening. The officers of both schools reported favourably of these institutions. Seven of the Kingswood scholars had passed the Oxford local examination,—eight old pupils had passed the matriculation examination of the London University,—two of whom took high classical honours, and one had gained a mathematical scholarship of 70*l.* per annum, at St. John's College, Cambridge. Seven of the Grove scholars had also passed the Oxford local examination,—three in the 1st division, two in the 2nd, and two in the 3rd. One pupil had won an open scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford. Six pupils had matriculated at the London Univer-

sity. Allusion was also made to the lamented death of Sir William Atherton, the Attorney-General, an old Grove boy.

THE DISSENTING DEPUTIES.

The half-yearly meeting of the Deputies of the Three Denominations was held on Thursday, the 21st inst., at Radley's Hotel. The chair was taken by Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., the chairman of the deputies.

The minutes of the annual meeting, held in February last, having been read and confirmed, the CHAIRMAN adverted to the bills affecting Dissenters which had engaged the attention of Parliament during the present session, particularly the bills for amending the church-building acts, for the abolition of tests at Oxford, and for facilitating the performance of Divine worship at the grammar-schools throughout the country. In reference to the approaching general election, the chairman urged the deputies to ascertain that candidates to whom they gave their votes were men who would make a firm stand against any party measures and insist upon the establishment of religious equality amongst all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. J. R. PATTISON, of Greenwich, moved:—

That this deputation approves the proceedings of the committee in opposing the Church-building and New Parishes Act Amendment Bill of the Attorney-General, and congratulates them on the success of their opposition, which resulted in the withdrawal of the bill. The deputation are of opinion, that, whenever the question of levying Church-rates in new parishes is again before Parliament, the understanding upon which these new parishes were formed should be carried out, and it should be clearly provided that no Church-rates should be levied in such parishes.

Mr. R. MULLENS seconded the resolution, taking the opportunity of recommending the deputies to persevere in their opposition to Church-rates in their respective parishes, notwithstanding the difficulties in organising an opposition; and gave as an illustration the success that had attended the opposition in the important parish of Clerkenwell, where the collection of Church-rates had been abandoned for several years past in consequence of the growth of a steady opposition to them.

Mr. Deputy CHARLES REED, F.S.A., moved, and Mr. W. H. WATSON seconded, the next resolution:—

That this deputation desires to express its satisfaction that the bill for affording facilities for Divine worship in collegiate schools has been withdrawn, and tenders its thanks to Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., and Mr. Mills, M.P., for their opposition to the same in the House. That the provisions of the bill for confining the cure of the souls and spiritual interests of the members of such collegiate schools and colleges, and of the scholars and other persons instructed or employed therein or connected therewith, to the masters of such schools and colleges, are objectionable and would not conduce to the spiritual interests of such members and scholars. That a large class of her Majesty's subjects who enjoy the privileges of collegiate schools and colleges are not in communion with the Established Church, and if this bill had passed into law, many members of the Nonconformist bodies would have been deprived of the advantages of such colleges and schools.

Mr. J. BENNETT hoped that the deputation and the Dissenters generally would be unanimous in the forthcoming election, and not allow divisions amongst themselves to promote the objects of their opponents.

Mr. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS moved, and Mr. J. CARTER seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

NEW AUSTRALIAN BISHOPRIC.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have voted a sum of 1,000*l.* towards the endowment of the proposed new Bishopric of Grafton and Armidale. The new see will be formed out of the present extensive diocese of Sydney, and it is expected that a bishop will be nominated in the course of a few days.

THE BIBLE IN RUSSIA.—The spread of the Bible in Russia is one of the most gratifying modern facts in connection with the Greek Church. The present Czar Alexander, shortly after his accession to the throne, ordered a revised translation of the Bible in the vernacular to be made, under the direction of the Holy Synod, for distribution throughout his empire. A really nice copy of the New Testament can now be bought for 12*c.* The Bible is now bought in large quantities by the Russian serfs.

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT IN INDIA.—Whether education does much more than touch the external life of the natives is doubted by the men who are best competent to form an opinion on the subject. The curious sect which has sprung up of late years, and which calls itself the Brahmo Somaj, is one of the most remarkable signs of the times, and ere long I propose to offer you some information regarding it. That its principle is one of pure Theism is well-known, and the missionaries as a rule rejoice in its wonderful progress because they believe that it is paving the way to the higher and nobler faith.—*Times Calcutta Correspondent.*

REVIVALS IN IRELAND.—Bray, a fashionable Irish watering-place at this season, is to be the scene of a series of revival meetings this week, which will be quite a novelty. There have been revival meetings in other parts of Ireland, particularly in Belfast, conducted by persons of different denominations, and accompanied by practices of doubtful propriety. But the Bray services will be confined altogether to the Church, and they seem designed to put forth her resources to the utmost, and to show what can be accomplished in strict accordance with the order and sobriety which have always characterised her ministrations. These special services will be conducted under the immediate direction of the archbishop, who will himself take part in them.—*Dublin Letter.*

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND THE LORD'S SUPPER.—Mr. W. S. Blackstone, of Dorchester, late M.P. for Wallingford, in a published correspondence, is calling the Bishop of Oxford to account on the inconsistency of his encouraging choral celebra-

tions of the Lord's Supper, in which choristers, who are only young children, are obliged to join in a service which is intended only for communicants. These children join in the responses, confessions, and songs of praise, which can have no reference to themselves personally in the service. The only reply which the bishop has given to this remonstrance is, that he is not aware of "any law, canon, or constitution of the Church of England" which forbids the employment of these choristers.

THE ALLEGED TOUTING FOR STUDENTS AT ST. AIDAN'S COLLEGE.—A paragraph recently appeared in our columns relative to a circular, inviting the attention of Wesleyan ministers to the advantages offered to them by St. Aidan's College for entering the ministry of the Church. The circular created so much annoyance that Lord Shaftesbury withdrew his name from the list of patrons of the college. Dr. Baylee has written to the *Times* denying that he had any part in the proceeding. He states that the facts simply are that a Wesleyan minister, now a student in the college, applied to him some time back for some prospectuses to circulate amongst his friends, telling him at the same time that he knew many who were anxious to enter the Church, could they but see the way open for their doing so. He, and not Dr. Baylee, drew up that notice, and sent it to his friends, certainly without the doctor's request, and apparently without his knowledge.

A PALPABLE HIT.—Bombay, as well as London, has its *Saturday Review*, and from it we learn that—"A controversy is going on respecting Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's offer to put a steeple on the top of St. John's Church, at Colaba. Mr. Cowasjee has no particular affection for Christians, and no particular belief in Christianity; but he thinks a steeple would be a good landmark for ships coming into Bombay harbour, and would remove at least one of the eyesores which offend the sight at every turn in Bombay. If we had the good fortune to belong to the congregation of St. John's Church, we should not make much difficulty about swallowing the steeple, even though it be the gift of a Parsee. Hard though it might be of digestion, the stomachs of Christians in India are not usually very nice; nor do we see why a church, which has an established bishop and an established clergy supported out of the revenue paid by the heathen population of this country, can pretend to have any compunctious visitings of conscience when a wealthy heathen offers to assist their poverty by putting a decent roof over their heads. After having accepted churches and clergymen, it is of no use raising a difficulty about steeples."

A DECLARATION FROM THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA.—The following declaration has been subscribed to by the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Federal States of America:—"We, the undersigned bishops and clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, hold it to be our bounden duty to the Church of England and Ireland, and to the souls of men, to declare our firm belief that the said Church, in common with our own, and the whole Catholic Church, maintains without reserve or qualification the inspiration and Divine authority of the whole canonical Scriptures, as not only containing but being the Word of God; and further teaches, in the words of our blessed Lord, that the 'punishment' of the 'cursed,' equally with the 'life' of the 'righteous,' is everlasting." Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, demurs and withholds his signature; not that he dissents from the propositions above set forth, but because—"Whilst most cordially and entirely concurring in every word following the word 'declare,' in the printed paragraph sent me, I do not 'hold it to be our bounden duty to the Church of England and Ireland, and to the souls of men,' to declare, viz., at the time and in the manner, or any otherwise than in regular and lawful synodical action, duly and regularly instituted, to affirm and publish dogmatic degrees."

ALLEGED SECTARIAN PERSECUTION NEAR BINGLEY.—The following appears in the *Leeds Mercury* in reference to the case mentioned in a recent number of the *Nonconformist*:—"Statements have lately appeared in neighbouring journals, calculated to bring odium on a manufacturing firm at Harden, near Bingley. The firm is that of Messrs. S. Watmuff and Co., mohair spinners and manufacturers, who employ 500 or 600 workpeople, and who not long since gave seventy children and adults notice that unless they discontinued attendance at the Church service and school in the village, they would lose their employment. It is added that on several refusing compliance, they were discharged. Charges of this nature against Congregational Dissenters are, it must be owned, not common, but if true and unexplained, they naturally excite surprise as well as indignation, intolerance on the part of those whose principles are a virtual protest against exclusiveness being specially blameworthy. Under this impression we instructed our reporter to visit Harden and learn the facts of the case as fully as possible. His inquiries were made of persons wholly independent of Mr. Watmuff (the head of the firm implicated) and also of that gentleman himself. The result was a conviction that the proceedings in question were in no sense the dictate of bigotry, though they bore its aspect, but were really adopted to prevent the spread among Mr. Watmuff's workpeople of the influence of certain persons who had long sought to annoy and injure him in the estimation of his servants. These individuals are active promoters of the Church service and school lately established in Harden. It was, therefore, simply for protection in his business that Mr. Watmuff adopted the course complained of. The best proof of this is his pecuniary liberality to

all bodies of Christians, and his spontaneous assurance of good-will to the clergyman at the first institution of services in the village in connection with the Established Church. While, however, we believe his motives to have been free from bigotry, we cannot but lament the course adopted towards his workpeople. It had all the appearance of bigotry, and if persisted in, must have the reality also. No man has a right to dictate to another where he shall worship God. Misconduct in a workman as such may and ought to be punished; and if not abandoned, discharge from employment is the proper remedy for the master. But let business be business, and religion religion. From what our reporter heard in the neighbourhood, Mr. Watmuff's character as an employer is too good to suffer permanently from the efforts of personal enemies to alienate the confidence and respect of his servants from him. Let him withdraw the objectionable notice, and rely on his character to set himself right alike with his neighbours and the public."

SUNDAY TRAFFIC ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Brighton Railway Company, on Friday last, Colonel Young moved the following resolution:—

That to tempt the public by cheap fares to travel on the Lord's-day is unworthy of a professedly Christian company; that Sabbath-day toll is morally and physically injurious to all employed, and seriously enhances the peril of railway-travel on every day in the week; that immediate steps be taken to discontinue the running of passenger and goods trains on every part of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway on the Sunday.

The gallant colonel, in defiance of an appeal from the chairman and the impatience of the meeting, repeated his former arguments in support of the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Astbury. The Rev. Mr. Langdale proposed, as an amendment,

That this meeting having considered the objections that have been made to the running of excursion trains on the Sabbath-day, it is resolved that the trains running on the Sundays from London to Brighton be confined to the following hours: namely, the morning trains to leave London at seven o'clock and eight o'clock, and the evening trains to leave Brighton at half-past nine and ten; that the cheap excursion fares be fixed on the Monday excursion trains, in substitution for the Sunday excursion trains; and that arrangements be made respecting the work of the company's servants at the Brighton station, to enable them to attend Divine worship once at least on the Sabbath-day.

The chairman said it would be quite impracticable to carry on a complicated system, with 110 stations, if such interference with the management as the amendment contemplated took place. The amendment failed for want of a seconder. Replying to Mr. Lechford, the chairman said, if the Sunday excursions had not been remunerative, they would not have been run for so many years. The resolution of Colonel Young was negatived, only four hands being raised in its favour.

DR. COLENSO AND HIS CRITICS.—"It has been frequently said," observes the *Patriot*, "that more damage might be apprehended from the replies to the works of Dr. Colenso and the Essayists than from the offending books themselves. A notable illustration of the justice of the remark has just been given. The Rev. James Brierly, incumbent of a parish church near Congleton, appears to be one of the Bishop of Natal's converts; but in the course of his inquiries upon the questions which Dr. Colenso discusses, he met with a 'Reply by a Layman,' which was very highly commended. It was dedicated by permission to the Archbishop of York; and here, therefore, Mr. Brierly expected to find a crushing rejoinder to the errant bishop by which his own faith might be preserved. To his amazement, however, it contained statements respecting the authorship of the Pentateuch which appeared to be more audacious than any the bishop had ever penned. The layman said that 'the Pentateuch was the work of various authors; that more than one-fifth of it, at least, was written after the conquest of Canaan, and, therefore, not by the hand of Moses; and that a variety of explanatory notes, additions, and occasional alterations, with a few passages of greater length, chiefly from other ancient narratives, were introduced by a writer of much later date, very probably in the days of Saul.' Mr. Brierly, in his perplexity, wrote to the Archbishop, and asked if such statements as these had his approval. A month passed, and he got no reply, whereupon Mr. Brierly published a letter in which he assumed that his Grace was prepared to accept the responsibility of sanctioning the publication of these conclusions, as the result of a conscientious and painstaking critical inquiry. At what startling inference he thus arrived will at once be understood. At last his Grace wakes up, and if Mr. Brierly was astonished before, he must have been still more astonished now to receive a letter from W. Ebor, declaring that he had not read 'A Layman's' book at all; that he had accepted the dedication of the 'Layman's' work from having formed a favourable opinion of a former work of his; that he does consider that the fact of a dedication to him, with or without permission, commits him to all the contents of the book so dedicated, yet that he declines to withdraw his sanction to the book till he has found time to study it. This is an instructive commentary on epistles dedicatory, and on 'Replies' to the sceptics."

MISSIONARY ORDINATION.—On Monday evening, July 4, Mr. David Meadowcroft, late of Bedford and Cheshunt College, who has been accepted by the London Missionary Society as a missionary to India, was ordained in Knot Mill Chapel, Manchester. The service was commenced with the reading of suitable portions of Scripture and prayer by the Rev. James Bedell. The Rev. J. P. Wardlaw, M.A., of London, then read a most interesting paper, describing the field of labour, and specially referring to the district for which Mr. Meadowcroft

is intended. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. Patrick Thomson, M.A., and replied to in a very satisfactory manner by the young missionary, after which the Rev. James Gwyther offered the ordination prayer. The charge was delivered by the Rev. J. Rawlinson, the minister of the chapel and pastor of Mr. Meadowcroft. Mr. Rawlinson chose for his text John xvii. 4, from which he preached an earnest, eloquent, and faithful discourse. Hymns suitable to the occasion were given out by the Rev. G. R. Bettis, of Sleaford, and Mr. John S. Davis, of Manchester. The spacious chapel was crowded to excess in every part, and much interest was felt in the service.

Religious Intelligence.

NEW INDEPENDENT SUNDAY-SCHOOL, ROSEHILL, BOLTON.

The corner-stone of the new Independent Sunday-school, Lever-street, Rosehill, was laid on Saturday, by Mr. Councillor Wilkinson, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The weather was beautifully fine, and contributed very much to the auspicious celebration of the day's proceedings, which were in every respect successful.

The new school is to be a substantial plain brick building, with stone dressings, and will occupy the site of the present one, but considerably extended. It will cost about 800*l*. In the afternoon there was a large attendance on the spot, including the Mayor of Bolton (R. Harwood, Esq.), the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D. (of London), the Revs. R. Best (the pastor of the church), G. D. Macgregor (of Farnworth), W. Wilson (Wesleyan, South Circuit), Mr. Ald. Brown, Mr. Councillor Thomas Wilkinson, Messrs. J. Parkinson, J. Knowles, W. Horrocks, Glover (solicitor), James Haddock, C. Smethurst, J. Gooden, &c. A bottle containing several newspapers, including the *Nonconformist*, and coins of the realm, and a brief statement relative to the new building, was deposited in the cavity of the stone by Mr. Best. In the document it was stated,—

The borough at this time contains a population of 72,000 souls, for the religious instruction of the youthful portion of which thirty-six Sunday-schools are now in operation in connection with various religious communities. The promoters of this building are desirous of doing their share in this work, and rear it under the expectation that it will prove a blessing to the neighbourhood, and under the hope that a sanctuary will ere long be erected in connection with it for the preaching of the everlasting Gospel.

The foundation-stone was then laid by Mr. Councillor Wilkinson, who had been presented with a silver trowel beautifully enshrined for the purpose. The stone having been adjusted, he struck the four corners with the mallet, and then said:—

I declare this corner-stone well and truly laid, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

This was followed by a burst of loud and hearty cheering. Mr. Councillor WILKINSON then addressed the meeting on the subject of education, and in the course of his remarks said:—

We live in an age of schools, when popular education has become a passion, and when it becomes all who have the power to promote it, to do so. The contest was once who shall stave off the disagreeable work of education, but now the question is who shall have the greatest glory in advancing it. (Cheers.) Such buildings as this we are about to erect form the glory and stability of our country. I believe we can better spare our arsenals than our schools, and better spare our soldiers and policemen than we can spare our noble army of unpaid Sunday-school teachers. (Applause.) Our schools have done more for Lancashire than our mills,—as a millowner I say it. The one has given us material prosperity, the other has given us morality, intelligence, and religion. The one has made our purses deeper, the other has made our minds stronger and our hearts better. I think there was much truth in the remark made by a poor man, who, pointing to a humble brick schoolroom, and referring to the wonderful way in which the patient suffering population got through their recent troubles, said, "Them's the things that did it."

The MAYOR having added a few expressions of sympathy with the object for which they were assembled, several young people laid purses on the stone, to the aggregate amount of 50*l*. The Rev. Dr. VAUGHAN then came forward and delivered an address on education, from which the following is an extract:—

Go to any nation that has made itself great, and how has it been done?—by honest industry, by sober and right action, and by its mind being directed to the ordinary duties of life. All those other things follow in the train of wealth, but that which causes wealth is honest work—the stern action of the muscle and brain of a right-intentioned people. Don't forget that. You will find no nation secure without this. How was it with old Greece? At the point of time when painting, architecture, and other fine arts were at the highest pitch, just then is marked the point from which she went down. So with old Rome. She never had so much sculpture and painting and all things beautiful to look upon as at the point from which she went down and perished. May God save us from trusting in any of these things as the signs of greatness! I reiterate emphatically, I want a class of honest workmen and honest masters, of industrious and right-intentioned employers and employed. Give me that, and I have a great people. (Loud cheers.) You will readily see how this comes about if you look for a moment at what Christianity is. "From whence come their wars and fightings?" inquired the apostle; "Come they not hence, even of your lusts?" And what are those lusts? All of them are so many forms of selfishness that constitutes the depravity of man. And what can you imagine is so opposed to the selfishness of man as the Gospel of Christ. Every iota of revelation

comes as a proclamation that God is an unselfish being. Why does He not exist in solitude and alone, as He was from all eternity? Why has He lit up our beautiful sun which now shines with such splendour? Why has He peopled infinite space, and given existence to the race of man upon earth? Clearly because He liveth not unto Himself. He lives to you, and He lives to me, and none of us should be devoted to ourselves. (Hear, hear.) And what is more: there is not a single work called into existence that does not manifest this doctrine. Philosophers tell us that nature abhors a vacuum; that means that nothing in nature stands alone. Every existence you look at, animate or inanimate, living creatures or material things, if you examine it, you will find that it exists for something else, and that something else for something else. There is no such thing as solitary existence in God's universe. If creation were to become vocal, and were to have a chorus, I feel confident that that chorus would be—"None of us liveth to himself." (Applause.) With regard to this building, it is an evidence that we do not want to live unto ourselves. That was a beautiful sight—I know nothing more splendid since this country began—that was presented in Manchester when her Majesty Queen Victoria was there. She entered a large circle, around which were arranged some 70,000 Sunday-school scholars, with thousands of teachers in charge of them. Only think what was said by that sight. The parents of those 70,000 children were there saying to those teachers—"Take these children of ours and teach them what you can. We know they will get no harm with you; we know they will get nothing but good." And those thousands of teachers were replying, "We will take them, we will do them all the good we can." And it is altogether a voluntary act, of confidence on the one side, and service on the other, and all without money and without price. (Cheers.) I know of nothing more beautiful in the history of humanity. I know something of countries, of great cities, and of what empires have done, but the world never saw a voluntary expression of confidence on the one side and a free-will service on the other, rising to the beauty of the service there presented. Then I say, long live Sunday-schools—(Hear, hear)—and long live Sunday-school teachers to prosecute their labours! (Applause.) I have now given an answer to what is meant by this service. We did not wish this day to pass by without something to mark it. One thing occurs to me as I look upon that stone. I see several scores of purses of various colours, red, blue, white, yellow, &c. Well that is very nice. It seems to tell what is taking place. I understand that my friend Mr. Best has great confidence in the liberality of the people of Bolton. (Hear, hear.) He has applied among his own congregation for help, and they have helped him generously, and the blue has come, and the red, and the yellow, and the green, all the colours of the rainbow mixed together. (Laughter and cheers.) So with the rainbow. Would you wish to take any colour out of it? No. All the colours go to constitute one beautiful rainbow. So here we have the foreshadowing of the time when all Christians shall be like the colours in the rainbow, all belonging to one Church, and be an everlasting beauty to the honour of the Lord. (Loud cheers.)

A hymn was then sung, and the Rev. G. D. MACGREGOR offered the benediction.

The friends then adjourned to the old school, where about 150 partook of tea. A meeting was afterwards held, presided over by the Rev. R. Best, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. T. Davies, of Darwen, Mr. Councillor Pilling, Mr. James Haddock, Mr. John Knowles, and other friends.

EWELL, SURREY.—The laying of the memorial stone of a Congregational chapel at Weybridge, has been quickly followed by a similar ceremony at Ewell; which, as an agreeable locality, but fourteen miles from London, and connected with the metropolis by both the Brighton and the South-Western Railways, is likely to become a favourite place of residence. There being no Dissenting place of worship in the neighbourhood, and the want of one being much felt, J. C. Sharpe, Esq., who is connected with the Ewell Gunpowder Mills, lately took upon himself the responsibility of purchasing a piece of freehold ground, which will be conveyed to trustees, for the erection of a chapel. It will be a neat Gothic building, designed by Mr. Poulton, and intended to accommodate at the outset about 320 persons. Considerable progress has already been made, and on Saturday the memorial stone was laid with the usual formalities by Mr. Sharpe. The Rev. A. Mackennal, of Surbiton, one of the secretaries of the Surrey Congregational Union, also delivered an address descriptive of the objects and principles of those by whom the chapel is to be erected. The cost, including the land, is likely to be 1,500*l.*; towards which 110*l.* was collected in connection with the proceedings of Saturday.

PROPOSED NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT MAIDSTONE.—We understand that arrangements are in progress for the erection of a new Congregational church in Week-street, Maidstone, to meet the demands of an increasing congregation, under the ministry of the Rev. D. G. Watt, M.A. The present building was erected in 1822, under the pastorate of the revered and excellent minister, the late Rev. Edmund Jinkings.—*Maidstone Telegraph.*

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — WEST CLAYTON-STREET CHURCH.—On Monday, July 25, 1864, the church and congregation met for the purpose of presenting their pastor, the Rev. H. T. Robjohns, B.A., with a very handsome tea-service and a purse of 45*l.* There was a full attendance on the occasion. Mr. Aydon, one of the senior deacons, presided. Mr. W. H. Renwick made the presentation, and A. G. Hunter, Esq., of Walker, the Rev. Alex. Reid, and the Rev. Geo. Stewart, took part in the proceedings of the evening.

SWANSEA.—The congregation assembling at Canaan Congregational Chapel, Foxhole, Swansea, of which the Rev. Jno. Rees has been pastor since 1850, lately resolved to rebuild their place of worship. This has been done in a way which reflects the highest credit upon both the architect and builder. The cost of the building, in addition to the material

of the former building, cannot be less than 950*l.*, one-fourth of which has been already provided by the congregation. The renovated chapel was first occupied on the 3rd of July, when Mr. Rees, the minister, preached. The opening services were held on Monday and Tuesday, July 18th and 19th. The first evening, at seven o'clock, the Rev. E. Watkin, of Llangatock, introduced the service, and the Revs. R. Lewis, Tynycoed, and T. Davies, Llandilo, preached. At seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, one of the Brecon students introduced, and the Rev. R. Lewis preached. At ten o'clock the Rev. W. Humphreys, Cadle, introduced, and the Rev. D. Rees, Llanelli, and the Rev. P. Griffiths, Alltwen, preached. At two in the afternoon the Rev. D. Evans, Briton Ferry, introduced, and the Rev. T. Davies, Llandilo (in English), and the Rev. J. Davies, Cwmaman, preached. At six in the evening the Rev. J. Roberts, Neath, introduced, and the Rev. W. Watkin, Llangatock, and the Rev. J. Davies, Cwmaman, preached. The congregations were very large in each service, but overflowing in the two last ones, and good collections were made. A service, also in connection with the opening, was held July 26th, when the Rev. J. Davies, Mount Stuart, Cardiff, officiated.

MORETON-IN-MARSH.—On Monday evening, July 25th, the annual tea-meeting was held in the Independent chapel, when about 600 persons sat down. After tea, a public meeting was held, which was opened by singing and prayer. The Rev. J. Christien then made a statement of the progress of the church during the past year, during which time the church had increased from about 80 members to 113. He had also a band of twenty men, who were engaged every Sunday in the endeavour to spread the knowledge of the Gospel in Moreton and its neighbourhood. Mr. T. P. Parsons, of Moreton, then, in the name of a number of friends, presented Mr. Christien with a testimonial. The amount collected had been 25*l.* 4*s.*, 14*l.* 14*s.* of which was expended in the purchase of a gold watch, and 10*l.* 10*s.* contained in a purse. Mr. Christien, in reply, alluded to the complete surprise which had been prepared for him, and spoke of the value he should attach to the gift, not merely for its intrinsic worth, but for the feelings it manifested. His was a spirit that could only live when enjoying the sympathy and love of his people, and he should not think of leaving Moreton at present whilst he enjoyed so large a share of their sympathy and regard. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. G. M. Michael, of Bourton; Rev. G. Robson, of Shipston; Mr. Powell, Mr. Wieman, and Mr. Beard, three of the deacons of the church at Whitfield Chapel, London, where Mr. Christien formerly preached; with several other ministers of the neighbourhood.

SHEFFIELD.—The Rev. H. Ashbery, minister of the Baptist chapel, Cemetery-road, Sheffield, is about to remove to Luton. On Tuesday evening a tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom of the chapel, at which about 300 persons, including several ministers of the town, were present. The Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., presided. After a few words from the chairman, expressing the esteem in which Mr. Ashbery was held by the town generally, Mr. McGill said that Mr. Ashbery had been with them a number of years, and had laboured most earnestly and zealously for the cause of Christ. They all felt his departure from their midst very keenly, and the rev. gentleman might feel assured that his loss was much regretted. It was his (the speaker's) pleasing duty that evening to present to Mr. Ashbery a testimonial from a number of his friends. It had been got up by the working men of the congregation, who had subscribed most liberally and heartily to it, and he felt satisfied that Mr. Ashbery would feel considerably prouder of it because it had been thus raised. (Applause.) He concluded by presenting Mr. Ashbery with a purse containing 40*l.*, accompanied with a beautifully-mounted address, in which the best wishes of the subscribers were expressed, and supplemented the presentation with the announcement that a gentleman belonging to the Wesleyan body had that day forwarded a beautiful case of razors for Mr. Ashbery's acceptance, as a token of the donor's good will. Mr. Ashbery, who appeared deeply affected, said that he very heartily and warmly accepted the testimonial which had so kindly been presented to him. After some further remarks, he alluded to his connection with that congregation, extending over a period of twelve years. After enjoining upon them the importance of attending most seriously to the lessons of the Gospel taught from the pulpit, he expressed the hope that his successor, whoever he might be, would receive the same sympathy that he had always experienced. Addresses were afterwards delivered by the Revs. J. Flather, R. Macbrair, H. Tarrant, and J. Calvert, of Attercliffe; and Messrs. Davidson, Winks, and others.

TOLLESBURY, ESSEX.—On Tuesday last week, the village of Tollesbury was the scene of the interesting ceremony of laying the memorial-stone of a new Congregational chapel, by Isaac Perry, Esq., of Chelmsford, who has within the past few months been the instrument of laying the memorial-stone of three new Dissenting chapels in Essex, viz., at Tiptree, Brightlingsea, and Tollesbury. The day being delightfully fine, drew together a concourse of several hundreds of persons. The new building, which partakes somewhat of the Romanesque in character, will occupy the site of the old chapel, and will adjoin the present schoolroom. It will be adapted to accommodate 550 persons, at a cost of 1,165*l.* There was a large attendance of neighbouring ministers on the occasion. Luncheon was provided in the schoolroom adjoining the chapel, for the ministers and

principal friends before the ceremony. Service commenced by the Rev. G. Wilkinson giving out a psalm and reading portions of the Scriptures. The Rev. R. Burls having offered up an extempore prayer, the Rev. J. Raven gave out a hymn, and the Rev. William Anstey, minister of Tollesbury Chapel, then handed a silver trowel, suitably inscribed to Mr. Perry with a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Perry having received the silver trowel and mallet, proceeded to lay the memorial-stone, and, addressed the assembly. In the course of his remarks he alluded in complimentary terms to the pastor of the chapel, and gave him a hearty welcome to Essex, praying that God might long spare him to be a faithful and successful minister of Christ in that place. He concluded by impressing upon the members of the church their great responsibilities. Several contributions having been laid on the memorial-stone, a hymn was sung. The Rev. John Raven of Ipswich, preached an impressive sermon from 2 Cor. ii. 14—16, and after a hymn had been sung, the Rev. T. W. Davids pronounced the benediction. About 20*l.* was collected. After service, about 350 persons proceeded to a meadow in the rear of the chapel, and partook of an excellent tea in a temporary building, composed of the roof of the new chapel covered with ships' sails, and decorated with flags, flowers, and evergreens. Mr. Perry presided, and said (that 400*l.* was needed to complete the enterprise; if they would raise 300*l.*, he would give 100*l.* (Loud cheers.) Several ministers and friends addressed the meeting.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, LLANELLY.—The congregation assembling at Park-street Chapel have for some time found their place of worship too small for their purposes, and some time ago appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a new one. They obtained one of the most central and convenient sites that could possibly have been chosen. It is opposite Colonel Stepney's park, and not far removed from the Greenfield Baptist Chapel. The new building has already been commenced, and promises to be handsome and convenient. The architects are Messrs. Lander and Bedells, of London, and the works are being executed by Messrs. Joseph Douglas and Co., of Llanelli. The style of architecture is Gothic. Underneath the building will be a schoolroom and lecture-room. The accommodation at present to be provided on the ground floor will be for 366 adults, and in the gallery 112, besides 60 children, making a total of 538, exclusive of space for organ and choir, with opportunity for two additional galleries holding about 150. The foundation-stone of the new chapel was laid on Tuesday, July 26th, in the presence of a large concourse of people. A temporary platform, with a canvas awning, had been erected, upon which room was made for between 70 and 80 gentlemen, among whom were J. Crossley, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Rees, Swansea; the Rev. W. Jones, Castle-street, Swansea; the Rev. D. Rees, Chapel Als, Llanelli; the Rev. Llewelyn Bevan, the Rev. Mr. Evans, Greenfield Chapel, Llanelli; R. T. Howell, Esq., H. J. Howell, Esq., &c. The proceedings were begun by the singing of a hymn, after which the Rev. Llewelyn Bevan read a very appropriate chapter from the Scriptures, and offered up a short prayer. The Rev. D. Rees read a paper, giving a brief history of Nonconformity in this neighbourhood, and of the rise and progress of the Independents. After an introduction of some length, he briefly sketched the history of Llanelli, and found reason for congratulation in the fact that the moral advancement of the place kept pace with its material prosperity. When the rev. gentleman was in the middle of his essay the platform gave way, causing considerable consternation, but it was soon found that there was no danger. The Rev. J. James, taking up the thread of Mr. Rees' sketch, gave a short account of the denomination since the establishment of the chapel in Park-street, of which he is the pastor. It was estimated that the cost of the new chapel would be something like 2,000*l.* Towards this sum the congregation had already promised 871*l.* 17*s.*, of which they had received 72*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* They had received from other sources 14*l.* 16*s.* in addition to the proceeds of Dr. Halley's lecture, which were 23*l.* 10*s.* They had property, irrespective of the old chapel, of the value of 220*l.* Thus they made a start with nearly 1,100*l.* A hymn having been sung, the Rev. J. James presented the silver trowel to Mr. Crossley. It contained the following inscription:—"Presented to John Crossley, Esq., on the occasion of his laying the memorial stone of Park Congregational Church, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, July 21st, 1864." Mr. Crossley, having received the trowel, went through the ceremony of laying the cement, after which the memorial-stone was lowered, and fixed in its proper place. The memorial-stone had the following inscription upon it:—"Erected to the glory of God, A.D. 1864. Pastor, the Rev. John James. This memorial-stone was laid by John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, July 26, 1864." Mr. Crossley then addressed the assembly; after which a dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Evans, of Greenfield Chapel. About 200*l.* was then laid upon the memorial-stone. A public tea-meeting was held in the Athenæum in the afternoon, when upwards of 200 attended. A public meeting was held in the same place in the evening. J. Crossley, Esq., presided, and several ministers and other gentlemen from Swansea, Carmarthen, &c., took part in the proceedings.

Eton and Westminster Schools contended on Friday in a boat-race on the Thames. The Etonians were the winners by a considerable distance.

Correspondence.

MR. AKROYD FOR HALIFAX.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—Permit me to express my extreme surprise at the Halifax people even thinking of Mr. Akroyd as their future M.P. If he were a progressive man like Mr. Gladstone, there would be some excuse; but for an ordinary aspirant for Parliamentary honours like Mr. A., it certainly cannot be that the Liberal electors of a northern town will choose a gentleman, who, whatever his liberality of sentiment in other matters, is totally illiberal on religious questions.

I do most earnestly hope the electors of our towns will not be led astray by the idea that the inhabitants of rural districts "are desirous of taxing themselves for the support and maintenance of their parish church"; and as one who has had

Six lusty men, both ready and willing.

To enter his house and distract for a shilling,

I would beseech the men of Halifax not to be so selfish as to refuse to help the persecuted in our villages simply because they themselves are not personally affected by Church-rates. Depend upon it, sir, if the free churches of such a town allow this thing to proceed as it is, it will be initiated in more than one other constituency in England, just as a late election for the City had the same effect.

Your obedient servant,

PERFECT RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

Gloucestershire, July 30th, 1864.

LORD PALMERSTON'S INTENDED VISIT TO BRADFORD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I see by a paragraph in your paper that the Premier is to pay a visit to Bradford on the 9th of August, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of a new exchange in that town.

I take the liberty of suggesting to the Bradford Liberals, through the medium of your paper, the propriety of their giving his lordship a gentle hint on Reform. It strikes me if a deputation of working men, either alone or accompanied by a few leading Liberals, were to wait on him, pressing his attention to the subject, it might not be without effect.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

REFORMER.

August 1, 1864.

[We believe such a hint is needless. There will probably be some address to his lordship in the sense indicated, or, which is likely to be more impressive, a rigid abstinence from cheering by the unenfranchised.—ED. NONCON.]

TONIC SOLFA METHOD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I see in the newspaper advertisements, and in handbills all over the town, the announcement of a Tonic Solfa Concert at the Crystal Palace to-day; conductor, Mr. W. S. Young. The terms of admission are said to be 1s., "as usual." The Tonic Solfa Association will be equally surprised with myself to see this announcement, and as it is calculated seriously to mislead the public, I hope you will give a place to the present protest. Mr. Young was one of the early Tonic Solfa teachers of London, and was chosen by the association to conduct with Mr. Sarll a number of the Crystal Palace concerts; but he has lately published and taught upon a system of his own, which rejects our Tonic Solfa notation, and adopts a different educational method in the development of time and tune. It may be that through the wide personal acquaintance with our Tonic Solfa friends to which the leadership introduced him, and through the fact that he prints in his dotted line or dotted staff notation the pieces with which, from long use, our Tonic Solfaists are very familiar, that he has a large number of Solfa pupils in his choir. But as his concert to-day is intended to be a demonstration of what the dotted line system can do rather than the Tonic Solfa method, I think it wrong that the public should be misled by his giving to his concert the wrong title. The Tonic Solfa method, founded on Miss Glover's Tetra-chordal system, was published by me about twenty years ago, and I have ever since given the greater part of my time and strength to the extension of its usefulness, and the improvement of its educational facilities.

I think, therefore, that I am justified in some solicitude that it should not be confused in the public mind with this and other systems which have sprung out of it.

I am, &c.,

JOHN CURWEN.

Plaistow, E., July 27.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 87 during the week.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for the month and six months ended 30th June, have been issued. The total value of the exports for the month was 13,978,526*l.* against 11,271,527*l.* in 1863, and 9,769,441*l.* in 1862; and for the six months 78,047,586*l.* against 62,014,197*l.* in 1863, and 57,314,679*l.* in 1862.

THE MURDER ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—There is now no doubt but that the detective officers sent in pursuit of Müller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs, will reach New York before the fugitive. The Victoria, in which Müller took his passage, was spoken sixty miles west of Cape Clear, on Monday week, at which time both the City of Manchester and the City of Cork would be considerably further westward.

PENNY SAVINGS' BANKS.—The spread of these institutions in Yorkshire has been as rapid as it has been beneficial. The first penny bank was opened in the town of Leeds in 1859. At the fourth annual meeting of the managers of that institution, on Monday, it was stated that its ramifications extended all over the county of York, that it had 187 branches, and that the amount of its deposits was 85,000*l.*

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lords met on Wednesday at two o'clock.

Lord WODEHOUSE moved the second reading of the Poor Relief (Metropolis) Bill. He explained the object of the measure, which is to defray the charge of relieving the casual and vagrant poor of London out of a general instead of a union rate. Lord POWIS and Lord FORTEESCUE objected to the machinery by which the bill was to be carried into operation. Lord REDESDALE said the bill had been brought in too late in the session to be properly discussed. Many of its details were also defective. He therefore moved the second reading that day six months. Lord SHAPTESBURY hoped that the amendment would not be pressed, as the necessity for some measure of the kind during the winter was urgent. The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the bill read a second time.

Several other bills were read a third time and passed, and their Lordships adjourned at a few minutes past three.

On Thursday the Poor Relief Bill passed through committee, and, the standing orders having been suspended, was read a third time and passed. Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, at the time of private business, the adjourned debate upon consideration of certain standing orders and of the Report of the Standing Orders Revision Committee was resumed. After a long discussion, there seemed to be so much difference of opinion on the subject of the appointment of referees, that Mr. ROEBUCK, suggesting that the whole question should be deferred till next session, moved the adjournment of the debate. This amendment was seconded by Sir J. SHELLEY. Lord PALMERSTON observed that there was a great deal to be said in favour of the scheme of referees, and that it would be unfair not to support Colonel Patten and the Standing Orders Revision Committee. At the same time, considering that the House was on the eve of a prorogation, he put it to him whether it would not be better to consent to a postponement of the question till another session. Colonel PATTEN declined, remarking that the effect of such postponement would be to delay the scheme till the year 1866. The amendment was negatived, upon a division, by 51 to 14. The debate then proceeded, being confined almost entirely to the details of the scheme contained in the several resolutions of the select committee, which underwent various amendments, some of the resolutions being postponed. At the close of these discussions, which occupied nearly the whole of the sitting, several bills were forwarded a stage, and the Mutual Surrender of Criminals (Prussia) Bill was withdrawn. The House adjourned at about six o'clock.

NOTICES FOR NEXT SESSION.

On Thursday Mr. H. BAILLIE gave notice that early next session he would move for a select committee to inquire whether the ships of the Royal Navy were provided with the best description of ordnance that could be procured; Sir G. BOWYER to introduce his bill in regard to the jurisdiction of the Benchers of the Inns of Court in an amended form; Mr. H. SEYMOUR to move for a Royal Commission to inquire into the revenues and duties of the Established Church of Ireland.

MEXICO.

Mr. KINGLAKE asked what portion of the state and territories of Mexico had been hitherto subjugated by the invading army of the French; and by what means, and in what districts, the authority of the Mexican republic had been *de facto* superseded by the so-called "empire" of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian; and whether the First Lord of the Treasury, or the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had given the French Government any reason to expect that her Majesty would be advised to recognise the Archduke as Emperor of Mexico before his authority should be *de facto* established in the main portion of the states and territories now held under the sway of the President Juarez?

Mr. LAYARD said that there was some difficulty in ascertaining what portions of Mexico were in possession of the Mexicans and the French respectively; the latter at present were holding the capital, Vera Cruz, and several other districts, the rest being generally in a state of insurrection; but the Emperor Maximilian being in possession of the largest part of the territory of Mexico, her Majesty's Government had notified to the French Government that as soon as that sovereign formally stated that he had been proclaimed and was actually on the throne, the Emperor would be acknowledged by England.

The Lords' amendments to several bills were considered.

The Partnership Law Amendment Bill was withdrawn.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Lord E. HOWARD called attention to the great emigration to the United States of America, in reference to the prolongation of the war now raging in that country. He stated that he had ascertained that emigration of this kind had been going on from the cotton districts, many of the persons so leaving being married men who deserted their wives and families. He produced documentary proofs that many of these men were induced to go over to America under the notion that they were to receive employment as workmen, but were really kidnapped for the purpose of being enlisted in the Federal army

and navy. He pointed out the effect on the labour market in the North which such a system might hereafter produce. The state of the currency and the prices of necessities operated so as to render the position of persons emigrating from this country to America far worse than they were at home. He stated facts relating to the mode of inducing Irish labourers to emigrate, supposing that they were to be employed in the construction of railways, but who were only designed to be soldiers in the American service. He did not make any charge in this matter against the American Government, but his object was to hold out a warning to the people of this country.

Mr. LAYARD thought that the noble lord had done good service in bringing forward this subject. It was a very difficult matter to deal with, and he knew no better mode of dealing with it than by making the facts public, and reiterating the warnings which the noble lord had now given to the persons likely to be entrapped into the military service of America in the way which had been described. The persons who carried on this system of kidnapping so managed that it was impossible to obtain legal evidence sufficient to convict them of the offence of which they had been guilty. The Foreign Office had done all in its power to protect British subjects in America in this case, and Lord Lyons, in the United States, had been indefatigable in doing all that was possible to obtain the release of men enlisted, and redress for them.

Mr. HENNESSY pointed out that the condition of Irish emigrants to America was most lamentable, and even worse than that in which they were at home.

Mr. LINDSAY stated that the American dollar was now worth only 1*s.* 6*d.*, instead of 4*s.* 2*d.*, which was its former value. He referred to the vast difference which the war in America had made on the trade thither from this country, and expressed his belief that it was impossible that the North could overcome the South, or that the Union could ever be restored.

Sir R. PEEL said that he had statistical information which showed that the emigration from Ireland to America for purposes of enlistment had decreased, the Government having done all in their power to warn the peasantry of the peril and suffering which awaited them in America.

After some observations from Mr. P. A. TAYLOR and Lord J. MANNERS, the subject dropped, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

On Friday the House met at a quarter past two o'clock.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Sir H. Verney, said the Government did not at present think themselves bound to make any proposals in reference to the Dano-German question. In reply to Mr. GRIFFITHS, Lord PALMERSTON said he believed the French Government had not offered its mediation, and the negotiations at Vienna would be carried on solely by the belligerents.

In reply to Mr. Grant Duff, Sir G. GREY said a Royal Commission would be appointed to inquire into the important subject of middle-class education.

Colonel ARCHDALL asked if the Government intended to bring in a measure to render the law of marriage in Scotland more in accordance with that in civilised countries? Lord PALMERSTON said the Government intended to take the question into consideration. Mr. HENNESSY hoped that, after the Yelverton case, the Government would also take the Irish marriage law into consideration. Sir G. GREY said that, as regarded the Irish marriage law in this case, the question was one of facts, not of law.

THE MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES.

Mr. HENNESSY called attention to the proceedings of the Middlesex magistrates with reference to the Prison Ministers Act, and moved an address for papers. He said that a petition, numerously signed, had been presented against the practice that prevailed at Cold-bath-fields Prison, in conformity with the instructions of the visiting justices of Middlesex. That practice had reference to the manner in which Roman Catholic prisoners were treated in regard to being compelled to receive spiritual instruction from Scripture-readers and from clergymen of the Church of England, which he contended was in direct contravention of the Prison Ministers Act, and the spirit upon which legislation had proceeded in dealing with Roman Catholic convicts, in order to prevent their conscientious feelings being outraged under the circumstances in which they were placed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE defended the justices of Middlesex from the imputation of the honourable and learned member, and read the resolution agreed to by the justices, which prohibited interference with the spiritual instruction of the prisoners.

Sir G. GREY said that his attention had been drawn to this subject, and from inquiries he had made he was quite satisfied that there was no foundation for the charges that had been made against the justices of Middlesex. He regretted that they had not appointed a Roman Catholic chaplain, and expressed his own opinion on the subject. In a letter which he wrote to the visiting justices of the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, he said:—"In one prison, out of 391 Roman Catholic prisoners, only 115, and in another, out of ninety-seven, not a single Roman Catholic prisoner had requested the attendance of a priest during the three months ending January 1, 1864." The number of Roman Catholics in these prisons was very great; he therefore felt it to be unfortunate that the intention of Parliament had not been carried out. (Hear, hear.)

MEXICO.

Mr. KINGLAKE called attention to the state of our present relations with Mexico, and moved an address to her Majesty for the production of certain papers in reference to this subject. He said it was rather anomalous that the French invasion of Mexico, which resulted in the occupation of only a small portion of the territory, should have led to 39,000 French soldiers being stationed there.

Lord PALMERSTON said the policy which was pursued by this country was to enter into amicable relations with every power, whether a monarchy or a republic, when either of these forms of government had been established. Before the Archduke Maximilian went to Mexico the government of the country had declined to enter into any relation or treaty with him, as being opposed to the practice of government. However, when the people of that country recognised him, they then entered into friendly relations with him. The principal ground of complaint on the part of this country in regard to Mexico was that it had hitherto been governed by some chiefs who used their authority for the purpose of plundering and ill-treating British subjects. With regard to a change in the government of that country, it must be remembered that a large portion of the population were in favour of it, not being satisfied with Spanish rule, to which they had been so long subjected.

At a quarter past three o'clock, Sir A. CLIFFORD, J. J. of the Black Rod, summoned the Speaker and members to the Upper House, to hear the royal speech proroguing Parliament by commission. The right hon. gentleman, accompanied by several members, then proceeded to the House of Lords, and after a short absence returned.

The SPEAKER having read the Royal Speech, the members shook hands with the right hon. gentleman, which terminated the Session of 1864.

THE PROROGATION.

On Friday the session of 1864 was brought to a close, and Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission until the 13th day of October. The attendance of peers was very limited. By far the larger portion of the persons present consisted of spectators; ladies especially were present in some numbers, both in the Strangers' Gallery, the side galleries, and at either side of the bar. Among the peers in the body of the House were Lord Redesdale, Lord Aveland, Lord Seaton, Lord Monson, Lord Churston, and Lord Lyveden.

At a quarter-past three o'clock the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty to prorogue Parliament entered in their robes of office, and took their seats upon the woolsack. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Wensleydale. The Commons were immediately summoned, and the Speaker, accompanied by a few members, having appeared at the bar, the royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Exchequer Bonds (1,600,000*l.*), Fortifications (Provision for Expenses), Scottish Episcopal Clergy Disabilities Removal, Turnpike Acts Continuance, Registration of Title-deeds (Ireland), Ionian States Acts of Parliament Repeal, Turnpike Trusts Arrangements, Bank-notes, &c., Signature; Defence Act Amendment, Accidents Compensation Act Amendment, Burial Registration, Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act Extension, Sale of Gas (Scotland), Justices' Proceedings Confirmation (Sussex), Expiring Laws Continuance, Bank Post-bills (Ireland), Corn Accounts and Returns, Westminster-bridge Traffic, Stamp Duties Act (1864) Amendment, Naval and Victualling Stores, Public Schools, Civil Bill Courts (Ireland), Harwick Harbour Act Amendment, Portsmouth Dockyard Acquisition of Land, Local Government Supplemental (No. 2), Criminal Justice Act (1855) Extension; Armagh Archbishop's Revenues, New Zealand (Guarantee of Loan), Public Works (Manufacturing Districts), Poor Removal, Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland), Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Supplemental, West Indian Encumbered Estates Act Amendment, Poor Relief (Metropolis), Weights and Measures (Metric System), Limited Penalties, Cranbourne-street, Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act Amendment, Poisoned Flesh Prohibition, &c., Naval Discipline, Judgments, &c., Law Amendment; Highway Acts Amendment, Railway Companies' Powers, Contagious Diseases, Thames Conservancy, Railways Construction Facilities, Improvements of Land Act (1864), and a number of railway and private bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then proceeded to read the Royal speech as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties during the session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she greatly regrets that the endeavours which she made in concert with the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden, to bring about a reconciliation between the German Powers and the King of Denmark were not successful, and that the hostilities, which had been suspended during the negotiations, were again resumed. Her Majesty trusts, however, that the negotiations which have been opened between the belligerents may restore peace to the north of Europe.

Her Majesty having addressed herself to the Powers who were contracting parties to the treaty by which the Ionian Republic was placed under the protectorate of Great Britain, and having obtained their consent to the annexation of that Republic to the Kingdom of Greece, and the States of the Ionian Republic having agreed thereto, the Republic of the Seven Islands has been formally united to the Kingdom of Greece, and her Majesty trusts that the union so made will conduce to

the welfare and prosperity of all the subjects of his Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

Her Majesty's relations with the Emperor of China continue to be friendly, and the commerce of her subjects with the Chinese empire is increasing.

Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in an endeavour to bring to effect an amicable arrangement of differences which had arisen between the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia and his Suzerain, the Sultan. Her Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you that this endeavour has been successful.

Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close. Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction that the distress which the civil war in North America had created in some of the manufacturing districts, has to a great extent abated, and her Majesty trusts that increased supplies of the raw material of industry may be extracted from countries by which it has hitherto been scantily furnished.

The revolt of certain tribes in New Zealand has not yet been quelled, but it is satisfactory to her Majesty to know that a large portion of the native population of those islands have taken no part in this revolt.

It has been a source of much gratification to her Majesty to observe the rapid development of the resources of her Majesty's East Indian possessions, and the general contentment of the people inhabiting those extensive regions.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours during the session now brought to a close.

The act for extending to women and children employed in various trades the regulations applicable to factories in general will tend materially to preserve the health and improve the education of those on whose behalf it was framed.

The act for authorising the grant of Government Annuities will encourage habits of prudence among the working classes, and will afford them the means of securely investing the results of their industry.

The act for authorising a further advance for public works in some of the manufacturing districts will contribute to alleviate the distress in these districts, and will afford the means of completing many works of marked importance for the health of the population.

The act for giving increased facilities for the construction of railways will diminish the expenses attendant upon the extension of those important channels of communication.

It has afforded to her Majesty the most heartfelt satisfaction to observe the general well-being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions, and to remark the progressive increase and development of the national resources, and to find that, after sufficiently providing for the public service, you have been able to make a material diminution in the taxation of the country.

On returning to your respective counties you will still have important duties to perform, essentially connected with the linking together of the several classes of the community, and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and guide them to the object of her Majesty's constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her people.

The session was then formally closed.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—The wheat crop in South Yorkshire promises to be good, and there is no doubt that the clay lands will produce the heaviest yields. Barley, it is thought, will be a fair crop, but it is irregular, looking well upon some lands and thin upon others. Oats are not at all likely to yield well. Beans promise a heavy crop on the strong heavy lands. The total estimate, by persons who are well able to pronounce an opinion, is that South Yorkshire will not produce so much by fully one-third as last year.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE FENS OF LINCOLNSHIRE.—The harvest has commenced. The wheat crops are generally good; oats thin; beans and peas are an average crop; carrots, potatoes, and turnips failing from the continued dry weather. Hay crops thin, grass keeping very scarce. There appears to be a great quantity of carrots and potatoes planted this year; no blight or disease as yet appears.

THE DROUGHT.—A convincing proof of the scarcity of water at the present season is to be found in the fact that the price of milk in the city has been raised 1*d.* per quart since Monday.—*Hereford Journal.*

DROUGHT IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Very general complaints are made in the counties of Notts, Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester of the continued want of rain. The Trent is lower than has been known for several years, and the pasture lands are as bare almost as the high roads. The wheat crop looks well, but there is danger of the ears ripening too fast.

SOUTH WALES.—The harvest prospects in South Wales are upon the whole of a promising character, and it is expected that the crops will be fully equal to last year. In many districts the wheat is in full ear, and the early-sown barley and oats are in a forward state. The little rain that has fallen during the last few days has done a vast amount of good, although much more is required, and there is a general complaint of the scarcity of keep owing to the drought.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Advices have been received from New York to the 22nd of July by the Asia, and to the 23rd by the Peruvian.

The *New York Times* and *Herald* publish despatches asserting that Mr. Horace Greely and President Lincoln's Secretary, Mr. Hay, as representatives of the President, have had several interviews with Southern politicians at the Niagara Falls, in Canada, relative to peace negotiations. Mr. C. C. Clay and Mr. J. P. Holcomb, semi-official representatives of the Southern Government, communicated to Mr. Horace Greely that they were willing to proceed to Washington, for the discussion of peace propositions, although not accredited by the Confederate Government for that purpose. President Lincoln replied, through Mr. Greely, that the Federal Government would receive and meet on liberal terms any proposition embracing the restoration of peace, the integrity of the Union, and the abandonment of slavery, coming from the authority controlling the rebel army. Messrs. Clay and Holcomb emphatically declined visiting Washington, Mr. Lincoln's answer precluding negotiations by prescribing conditions of peace. If peace could only be secured by submission to terms of conquest, the generation was yet unborn that would witness the restoration of peace.

On the 19th President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for half a million additional soldiers, and a draft for deficiencies on all quotas not completed by the 5th of September. The term of service for the drafted men will be one year. The circumstances of the case are now widely different from what they were, every man drafted being by law obliged to serve or to provide a substitute. The correspondent of the *Daily News* remarks:—

How stringent this conscription is likely to prove may be guessed from the fact that already, two months before the draft takes place, 700, and even 1,000 dollars are asked for a substitute. After the draft has actually taken place, there is very little doubt that the price will be twice as high, and that all except the very rich will be drawn into the ranks. In spite of all you hear about the tremendous rush of foreigners into the army, the fact is that it will be a very difficult matter to find even 20,000 men in the United States able and willing to serve, who are not themselves liable to the draft. It is expected, however, that in many parts of the country the quota will be raised by voluntary enlistments and by dint of high bounties, a great many of the poorer men will be driven into the enlisting in order to make sure of the bounty; as if they should happen to be drafted, they would have to serve, and receive comparatively little. Several States, such as Connecticut and Illinois and Iowa, have a surplus standing to their credit since the call, which is also the case in the city of New York. It may give you an idea of the tremendous efforts made by the North to say that it appears, from the returns of the Provost-Marshal-General's office, that the State of New York, with a population of 2,500,000, has sent 300,000 men to the field in the last three years; but Illinois has sent nearly the same number from a population of little over one-half, and Iowa has actually at this moment one-seventh of her entire population in the army. This great drain is already felt very severely in the agricultural districts. In the west women are now seen, for the first time in America, working in the fields. Cultivation has in many States been this year very largely curtailed owing to the scarcity of labour, and the land devoted to hay, the crop of which has never, I believe, been so large as this year. But even the hay has had generally to be made by machinery and horse labour. It is cut down by the mowing-machine, and gathered up with long iron rakes drawn by horses. A farm labourer, even in the New England States, occupies this summer a position such as, I suppose, farm-labourers never occupied before in any country. He is flattered, caressed, and petted, and surrounded with all sorts of *petits soins* by the farmer and his family, and the slightest indication of dissatisfaction or ill-humour fills the household with dismay, for it may be the sign of his approaching departure, leaving the good man to cut his corn or make his way as best he can.

A battle was fought before Atlanta on the 21st. Johnston had been superseded by General Hood, and the latter accepted battle. The Federals appear to have defeated the Confederates thoroughly. They took 4,000 prisoners, and forced Hood to retire within the fortifications, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. The Federal loss is stated at 1,500 men. The latest official advices state that Sherman was investing the place, and that he had cut off all the lines of retreat except that by way of Macon, a town somewhat more than 100 miles southwest of Atlanta. Other reports state that Hood has evacuated Atlanta, and that Sherman has occupied it. There is no official information to that effect, but the report of the capture is reiterated with great confidence. At the same time, it is to be observed that the premium on gold, which fell to 151 on the report of the fall of Atlanta, rose on the next day to 154. The following, from the *Daily News*, indicates the importance of this city:—

Atlanta is in the centre of the State of Georgia, about 115 miles south of Chattanooga. It is the point of junction of four railways: the railway north, to Chattanooga; the railway south westward, to Mobile and Pensacola, on the Mexican Gulf; the railway eastward, to Augusta and Charleston; the railway south-eastward, to Macon and to Savannah, on the Atlantic. Atlanta is thus an important strategical point. Its occupation by the Federals will, on the one hand, facilitate their means of communication, and strengthen their grasp on the country. On the other hand it will compel the Confederates to transport any men or supplies from the west to the east or from the east to the west by the only line of railway which will still remain in their hands—the line which, leaving Pensacola, on the Mexican Gulf, traverses the States of Alabama and Georgia,

and finally terminates at Savannah. When the Mississippi was opened by the capture of Vicksburg the Confederacy was cut in two; and it is notorious that since that event the Confederates have had the greatest difficulty in transferring their troops from one side to the other of that river. The capture of Atlanta cuts the remainder of the Confederacy again in two, or, to speak accurately, it divides the Confederates nearly 250 miles south of Chattanooga, and confines their means of communication to a single line of railroad.

But, further, Atlanta is in the very centre of a country abounding in corn and cattle. It has been the granary of the South since the war began, and, as the writer in the *Augusta Constitutionalist* says, in an article which appears in another column, "the destruction of the vast agricultural interests of the granary of our State (Georgia) is a loss which we are ill-prepared to endure, and totally unprepared to retrieve." It was no easy matter to supply the Southern armies and the Southern population with food when Georgia was still in the hands of the Confederate army. How will it now be, when Georgia is overrun by Federal foragers, and when the mouths to be fed have been enormously increased by those who have fled from before the advancing Federals to save themselves from capture and their black property from emancipation?

Nor is this all. Atlanta was one of the chief arsenals of the Confederacy. It is not many months since Mr. Lawley, the special correspondent of the *Times* with the Southern army, gave a very interesting and detailed account of the manufactories for arms, gunpowder, and cannon, which he had seen at that town. With that energy and ingenuity for which the Americans are distinguished, these works had been improvised by a Confederate officer. The necessity for some such place is indeed obvious, and no doubt the situation of Atlanta, in the very heart of the country, seemed to promise the requisite security. There were grievous lamentations when Johnston abandoned Rome and Etowah, with their forges and manufactories. But now Atlanta, the chief of them, has fallen, and how can it be replaced?

On the 16th the Confederate invasion of Maryland was considered at an end, the raiders having recrossed the Potomac with "immense plunder," which was carried away down the Shenandoah Valley to Stanton, from which point to Richmond the Central Railway had been completely repaired. It was indeed reported that the Confederates were running trains on the Virginia side of the Potomac along the Orange and Alexandria Railway to Manassas. According to the latest accounts a Confederate force, estimated at 5,000 men, had recrossed the Potomac into Maryland, fifteen miles above Harper's Ferry. At the same time it was reported that Early had been defeated at Winchester, and that Wright had captured eighty-two waggons from the Confederates. It seems that General Franklin, captured by the Confederates in a railway-train, had effected his escape. All General Hunter's supplies collected at Martinsburg, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, were captured by the Confederates when Sigel evacuated that place. That General appears to have waylaid the retreating Confederates, but not to have done much. He captured four guns and a large amount of stores.

General Sheridan was believed to be raiding upon the Confederate communications of Gordonsville, in order to delay the return to Richmond of the forces under Early.

It is feared in some quarters that the Confederates, after providing for the safety of their plunder, would receive reinforcements and again invade Maryland. The military authorities, however, regard the raid as ended.

The entire line of the Potomac, from Harper's Ferry to Washington, was henceforth to be strongly guarded.

No news of importance has been received from General Grant for several days. It is said that a majority of the people of Petersburg had gone to Richmond. The weather was cool, and more pleasant than usual. Mortar, cannon, and sharpshooting practice was continued, but few men were injured daily. The *New York* correspondent of the *Daily News* says it would be a great mistake to suppose that Grant has been lying inactive before Petersburg during the last three weeks. The time has been spent in mining, and it was expected that the enemy's lines would be reached on the 17th inst. The writer feels confident that if the explosion only takes place successfully, Grant will capture Petersburg, and secure possession of the whole Confederate position south of the Appomattox.

Confederate despatches from Charleston assert that the Confederates had driven the Federals from John's and James Island to Morris Island. The Confederate batteries had driven the Federal gunboats in the Stono River out of range. One Monitor had been seriously damaged.

A Louisville despatch of the 17th ult. states that a Confederate force, from 5,000 to 15,000 strong, commanded by General Duckert, had invaded Kentucky, and was marching northwards. Preparations for the defence of Louisville were actively progressing. General Canby was reported to be fortifying Morgantown, Louisiana, for a base of supplies, in contemplation of immediate operations in the Red River region. The Confederates, in heavy force, held a strong position on the Atchafalaya River, nine miles west of Morgantown.

A severe fight has taken place in Mississippi, in which the Confederate General Forrest was defeated, losing 2,500 in killed and wounded, the remainder of his army being scattered. General A. G. Smith was in command of the Federals, who lost about 500.

General McNeill, the Federal commander at Baton Rouge, recently issued an order that whoever was detected in cutting telegraph wires in his department should be hung to the nearest telegraph pole, and that all houses in which Confederate soldiers or

guerillas were found secreted should be burned to the ground.

Six steamboats had been burnt in St. Louis by incendiaries. The loss was estimated at half a million of dollars.

Guerillas were again becoming very numerous and troublesome in Missouri.

It is reported that the Federal Government now hold upwards of 62,000 Confederate prisoners.

It is reported that Mr. Stanton will shortly resign.

Mr. Fessenden will offer a popular loan for seven three-tenths non-legal tender Treasury notes at par, the interest to be payable in currency, and the notes to be convertible at maturity in three years into bonds bearing six per cent. interest payable in gold.

It is rumoured that a conspiracy has been discovered extending throughout the Mississippi Valley, to form a separate Confederacy in the North-West. Several prominent secessionists at Saint Louis, who were implicated, have been arrested.

Secretary Fessenden had declined the terms offered by the banks for the loan of 50,000,000 dollars.

Several of the war-steamers sent in pursuit of the Florida had returned to port unsuccessful.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

At the Vienna Conference on the 30th the truce between Denmark and Germany was prolonged for a couple of days. On the 1st the preliminaries of peace and an armistice for three months were signed by the Austrian, Prussian, and Danish plenipotentiaries at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The following are stated to be the bases of the proposed peace:—

Lauenburg, Schleswig, and Holstein to be ceded to the two Great German Powers.

The Island of Arro to remain with Denmark: Alsen, however, and the Islands in the North Sea to go with Schleswig.

On account of the Danish enclaves in Schleswig a rectification of the Jutland frontier will take place.

Herr von Bismark has left Vienna for Gastein, where the King of Prussia is staying.

At a meeting of the Federal Diet on Thursday the Prussian representative declared that his Government have no objection to the return of the Federal troops to the fortress, though he does not seem to have said that the Prussian troops would be withdrawn. The feeling created throughout the minor German States by the conduct of Prussia in occupying Rendsburg is very strong. At the sitting of the Saxon Chamber of Deputies at Dresden on Monday, Baron von Beust, in reply to a question as to what steps the Saxon Government had taken with reference to the recent events in Rendsburg, read a declaration made by the Saxon representative at the last sitting of the Federal Diet. The Chamber thereupon passed the following resolution:—

That the occupation of Rendsburg by Prussian troops, which has taken place by the abuse of an overwhelming force, is a violation of the rights of the German Confederation and an outrage upon the honour of the German Federal troops. The Chamber hereby enters a protest against this act of violence on the part of a German Federal Power.

The Bavarian Government has instructed its representative at Frankfurt to propose that the Diet should demand the immediate withdrawal of the Prussian troops from Rendsburg, and the restoration of the previous state of things in that town.

A Paris letter contains the following:—

A gentleman arriving in Paris from Vienna says that Count de Bismark makes no secret of his intentions to carry out his views about the kingdom of Denmark. At an interview with a German diplomatist, at the Hôtel Archduke Charles, where he is staying, he observed:—"I will put down this revolutionary nonsense, and Europe shall be tranquil for the next fifty years." My friend says that Count de Rechberg has withdrawn from all initiative. The Conference is purely Prussian.

A communication from Vienna of the 1st says:—

An armistice has been concluded for three months, terminable at six weeks' notice from either party. The levy of contributions in Jutland to be suspended. Goods that have been seized, but which are still unsold, shall be returned. The cessation of the Duchies has not by any means been unreservedly decided upon in the preliminaries, but merely laid down in principle.

The Danish Government has sustained a defeat in the Lower House of the Rigsdag. An address to the King on the present state of matters, the terms of which, however, are not stated in the telegram, had been proposed. The Government regarded the proposed address as an embarrassment, and it was moved that the Volkething should pass to the order of the day. The House, however, rejected the amendment, and voted the address by a majority of 60 to 21 votes. In the present state of matters, this vote will hardly produce the effect usually caused in constitutional countries by a Ministerial defeat, but it shows how far the King's Government is from possessing the confidence of the nation.

It is stated that Prussia has addressed notes to the Cabinets of Paris, London, and St. Petersburg, purporting to give reassuring explanations respecting the occupation of Rendsburg.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* of Saturday publishes an article, signed by M. Limayrac, alluding to the change of opinion which has taken place in Germany towards Prussia and Austria, because those Powers have altered their policy. The writer then continues:—

Austria and Prussia at first acted in the name of the Confederation; now the Diet is not even represented in the Conference at Vienna. The competence of the Diet to settle the succession question is misunderstood. The hesitation of Prussia and Austria with regard to the succession question has given rise to certain rumours

of arrangement which would satisfy territorial ambition without taking into consideration the wishes of the population. Germany is, above all, astonished that the wise and equitable principle of regulating the question only with the assistance of the parties interested is not respected.

The writer next calls to mind that France had demanded that the German Diet should be represented at the London Conference, and proceeds:—

This was perfectly just, and good political foresight; but it appears not to be regarded in that light at Vienna and Berlin. It is on that ground that Germany sees with displeasure, and not without uneasiness, the two Cabinets depart from the conditions which, at the present time, can alone bring about serious solutions and produce desirable results.

The Court of Cassation has pronounced a decision of considerable importance to the liberty of the press in France. Some months ago, a Paris writer, who supplies identical letters to various provincial journals, was pounced upon by the authorities, and condemned by the tribunals for having published political writings without having the necessary authorisation. The courts held that the production of a number of copies and their transmission to the various editors constituted a legal publishing. The Court of Cassation has decided that it does not, and has annulled the decrees of the courts below.

The Earl of Clarendon has been at Paris, and has greatly disappointed the public by not going to see the Emperor at Vichy and only dining with M. Drouyn de Lhuys. He was simply en route to Wiesbaden.

From 8,000 to 10,000 men are to be recalled from Mexico, and the ships for that service are to arrive at Vera Cruz on or about the 15th of October.

ITALY.

It is said that a complete understanding has been re-established between the King of Italy and Garibaldi. Victor Emmanuel himself, it seems, took the initiative in bringing about the *rapprochement*, and addressed a letter to his great subject, which, of course, received from the latter a cordial response. It is still positively asserted that some sort of Garibaldian expedition was in progress, which, on the receipt of the King's letter, Garibaldi instantly abandoned. The *Times* correspondent at Ischia, where Garibaldi has been staying, not to the benefit of his health, writes:—

I have already expressed the opinion that Garibaldi's indisposition has been moral as well as physical, and now that he is established again in Capri, there can be no imprudence in saying that, according to my belief, great efforts have been made to obtain his sanction to a movement in the Principality. It is already well known that something was being organised, but it is not so well known that Garibaldi resisted every attempt made to obtain his consent, and that what I may call almost a rupture has taken place between him and the extreme section of his party. For some time, to all appearances, some of these men had taken possession of him, and used his name to support their own views. I am of opinion that efforts had been made to withdraw him from all influences but their own, and, perhaps, much has been suppressed that should have been shown both to himself and the world. To those of his friends about him, however, it is now evident that he has broken through this circle, and, in the exercise of his own better judgment, has discountenanced the mad attempts of those who might have compromised the future of their country. Many who had a certain right to be received by the General were not admitted, though they had come from a considerable distance, and changes have taken place in the interior of his household which indicate his prudent and loyal mode of thinking. I have no reason, therefore, to change the views which I have already communicated, that a basis is laid for a common understanding between the Government and the man who represents and carries with him so large a portion of the nation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest accounts from South Africa, from Table Bay to June 23rd, are reassuring, and all danger of a Kaffir war was believed by the commander of the forces to have passed away, and the continuance of peace was considered certain. The few troops remaining in Cape Town were to be forwarded to the frontier, being relieved at Cape Town by the 10th Regiment then in Kaffraria. H.M.S. *Valorous*, 16, paddle-wheel frigate, Captain C. C. Forsyth, was to come round to Table Bay from Simon's Bay in the course of a few days to effect this change forthwith.

The Government had introduced to Parliament, which was sitting at Graham's Town, in the Eastern Provinces, various measures for regulating the great question of native depredations on the frontier, but it was feared that these measures would not be likely to give satisfaction to the frontier farmers. The Hon. G. Wood had introduced a bill into the Legislative Council for an amendment of the colonial law of inheritance, which was an approximation to the English law.

INDIA.

Sir John Lawrence has been holding a durbar at Simla, in the mountains, which was largely attended by the Hill chieftains, who came in shoals to pay their homage to the British viceroy. The chiefs brought to him their "nuzzars," which were usually two or three gold mohurs; Sir John Lawrence touched the tokens of submission, and they were laid at his feet. One handsome young Rajpoot lad the Viceroy ordered to be taken to the ladies and introduced to them. At the other extreme of life there was an old Rajah who had rendered assistance to the great Ochterlony, who fought and drove the Goorkhas from these hills, and set the Rajpoots free. Sir John Lawrence knew him well, and laid his hand

kindly on his shoulders while the old chief threw himself eagerly at Sir John's feet, and seemed touched with the friendly notice taken of him. When they had all been introduced, the Governor-General addressed them in their own language—a feat which has been beyond the powers of the best of his predecessors, except, perhaps, Sir John Shore. The following is a translation of his speech:—

Rajahs, Ranas, and Thakoors of these hills, I meet you with great pleasure. From the days of Ochterloni you have been loyal. The Goorkhas conquered you and drove you from your States. The British Government conquered the Goorkhas, drove them out of your country, and reinstated you in your ancient lands. You could not have done this for yourselves. You know that you owe all you enjoy to the power and generosity of the British Government. And you have shown your sense of this by a long course of loyalty and peaceful rest. This is well. But I would bid you to go on, and give other proofs of gratitude. Do for your people and your clans what the British Government has done for you. Rule them for their good, not solely for your own. Be just; be liberal in your revenue administration. Spread education. Set the example in your own homes. Educate your sons, and your sons will educate the people. Believe me, there is no man, rich or poor, Rajah or Ryot, who is not the better for knowledge. Without knowledge in a people the very orders of rulers are misunderstood; and Government seeks to be understood in all its acts, by you and those under your rule. Our times are times of progress; and you must not stand still, but advance with the rest of India. This is the best, nay the only, return that you can make to the Government which has protected you so long; and I look to you to make it.

The company gathered round the Viceroy as he delivered this address, and listened to him with profound attention and earnestness. Their delight at being spoken to in tones and phrases which were familiar to them was unmistakable, and they separated with many sincere professions of loyalty and devotion.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is asserted that Prince Humbert will visit the camp at Chalons, afterwards proceeding to England. The public revenue of South Australia in the year ending the 31st of March, 1864, amounted to 694,545*l.*, an increase of 133,515*l.* over the previous year.

The Queen of Spain has issued a Royal decree appointing a committee of directors to erect a statue in honour of Christopher Columbus. The honour comes a little late.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople state that the Bible and American Missionary Societies were reopened, in consequence of protests addressed to the Porte by the English and American Ambassadors in that city.

ANOTHER RAILWAY TRAGEDY IN AMERICA.—By the last mail we hear of a collision having taken place between two trains on the Delaware and Lakawana Railway, in Pennsylvania, by which over 100 persons, principally Confederate prisoners who were being conveyed to the camp at Elmira, New York, were killed or wounded.

CONTINUED RAIN IN AUSTRIA.—If there has been heat and drought in England, there has been no lack of cold and rain abroad. The *Times* Vienna correspondent says:—"It has rained in Vienna nearly every day for the last month, and people learned in such matters say that there has not been such a wet and cold summer for the last half-century. If there is not a great and speedy change in the weather the harvest must necessarily be bad."

THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.—The Mexican correspondent of the *Times*, writing on June 28, gives a glowing picture of the reception of the Emperor Maximilian by his subjects, and notices several interesting particulars to prove the genuineness of popular enthusiasm in his and the Empress's favour. In the afternoon of the day they arrived, he says, they drove out in an open carriage, unaccompanied by a single soldier—a thing unheard of among Presidents—and were received everywhere with the utmost demonstrations of joy.

NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is said that a company with a large capital has been formed in Spain, for the purpose of carrying a telegraph across the Atlantic by a new route. Starting from Cadiz, the cable will touch at the Canary Isles, Cape Verde, Fernando di Noronha, thence it will pass across the Atlantic to Brazil, and on to French Guiana, the Antilles, Porto Rico, and Havannah, where a series of lines will join it to the North American telegraphs. The longest submarine section will be only about 750 miles.

THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO.—Attorney-General B. L. Lynch has, in a letter to Recorder Beaumont, given it as his opinion that all coloured persons within the Federal lines in this State are, *de jure et de facto*, free, and "have a legal right to testify as witnesses in courts of justice, for and against white persons, as well as each other; that they may sue and be sued in all cases; that they are entitled to trial by jury, to the writ of *habeas corpus*; in short, that they stand upon the same footing before the law as white aliens residing in the country, excepting that they have not the right to become citizens of the United States under the constitution as existing at present."—*New Orleans Times*, July 24.

THE COST OF AN EFFORT FOR FREEDOM.—The *Baltic Gazette* gives the following statistics relating to the late insurrection in Poland, chiefly derived from official sources:—"During the sixteen months of the struggle 30,000 insurgents were killed or severely wounded; 361 were condemned to death by military tribunals, and 85,000 persons less compromised were transported to Siberia. The war contributions levied were 6,000,000 of roubles in the

kingdom of Poland, 3,000,000 in Lithuania, 2,000,000 in Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiev. The National Government, on its side, raised the following sums:—6,000,000 in Poland, 3,000,000 in Lithuania, 2,000,000 in Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiev, 2,000,000 in Galicia, and 1,000,000 in Posnania. The number of Poles who found an asylum abroad is estimated at 10,000."

CIVIL MARRIAGE IN ITALY.—The *Italia* of Turin publishes the conclusions of the report presented to the Italian Senate by M. Vigliani concerning the introduction of civil marriage into the laws of Italy. It results from this document that the civil and the religious marriage will be completely distinct and independent. The civil marriage alone will have civil effects, but the parties will be free to have their marriage celebrated at church either before or after the civil act, as they please. This is the radical application of Count Cavour's maxim of a "free Church in a free State." This absolute independence of the two marriages has been considered in France to present serious inconveniences, to prevent which the French law has forbidden the celebration of the religious marriage until after the accomplishment of the civil formalities. This practical accord between the religious and the civil principles supposes an alliance between the Church and the State, but in Italy the State and Church are at variance, and it has been thought advisable to recognise their separation. M. Vigliani expresses an opinion that the full liberty allowed will of itself provide a remedy for the evils of which it may be the source in so delicate a matter.

NEGRO PICNIC IN WASHINGTON.—To those who charge the President with cherishing and indulging the popular antipathy to negroes, we (*National Anti-Slavery Standard*) commend the following bitter complaint of the Washington correspondent of the *New York Daily News*, the organ of the Fernando Wood Peace Democracy. Read!—"Washington, July 7, 1864. Perhaps the most disgraceful sight to human eyes divine took place in this city, and by the sanction of President Lincoln, within the grounds of the Presidential mansion, on the late anniversary of our National Independence. It was no less a matter than a grand picnic of all the negro children of this city, to the exclusion of all whites, except they allowed themselves to be mulcted in the sum of one dollar per capita. It was a privilege that has time after time been denied to the white children of our local schools, and even by President Lincoln, but when it was proposed to the President to allow black children the privilege, he not only responded affirmatively with alacrity, but promised his presence and patronage to give the affair *éclat*, and he did so. Shades of Washington and Jackson! a negro picnic on the lawn of the Presidential mansion! What is this nation coming to when the high officials of the nation are paying more attention to a barbaric set of secondary humanity, and these raised almost to the position of demigods, and inferentially if not actually worshipped? It is a verification that this war is for raising the negro to the equality and social position of the whites, and even to the prejudice of the white people of the land. A Government so infatuated, so degenerate, so imbecile, can have no hope of success, and would be a contradiction of all law and history, sacred and divine, did such conduct go unpunished or unrequited."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.—The *Herald* is able to state, on the best authority, that four gentlemen of high commercial standing are prepared to contest the City of London on Conservative principles at the coming general election.

FINSBURY.—Mr. W. T. McCallagh Torrens has issued a formal address to the electors of this borough, which appears in another column. In the course of it he refers to the past—having "served his time to the business of legislation." "My votes," he says, "are upon record; and I believe they will be found, on all the leading questions of the day, such as you would approve." Mr. Torrens goes on to say:—

I helped to carry the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and the Removal of the Disabilities of the Jews. I was one of the majority that first enabled Mr. Locke King to carry the principle of a 10*l.* county franchise; and I voted with Mr. Hume for a large extension of the suffrage in towns, regarding the exclusion of the intelligent working classes as the chief defect of the Reform Bill of 1832. I voted likewise with Mr. Berkeley for the adoption of the ballot, not because I like silent voting best, but because I see no better way of protecting the poor man from intimidation.

On the subject of Church-rates he says:—

As a Churchman, I have always deplored the contention respecting Church-rates, without whose legal enforcement I am persuaded every sacred edifice would be maintained by the wealthiest communion in the State. The time has in my opinion arrived, when it becomes the duty of the Government to undertake the legislative removal of this cause of religious discord.

The *Norfolk News* says:—"Our commendation may tell for little with a constituency so very extensive and so far beyond the reach of our general circulation; but we owe it to Mr. Torrens to say that he is well worthy of the confidence of the Reformers of Finsbury, and possesses in a high degree both the will and the power to serve the popular cause. His old friends at Great Yarmouth will lose with deep regret their chance of again returning him, but when he reappears in Parliament they will rejoice that, though they have lost him, the Liberal party in the Commons' House has gained a most serviceable colleague."

EXETER.—By the decease of Mr. Divett, one of the members for this city, a vacancy occurs in the repre-

sentation. Mr. Coleridge, Q.C. (Liberal), and Lord Courtenay (Conservative), are candidates for the seat. Mr. Coleridge having previously met the electors at public meetings, has kindled a great deal of enthusiasm among the members of the Liberal party. Lord Courtenay, being a young nobleman resident near the city, has of course considerable local influence. In his address he says:—"I should offer my most strenuous opposition to any measure for the abolition of Church-rates, although I should be willing that due regard should be had for the feelings of those who conscientiously differ from the Church of England, should any measure be introduced having for its object a compromise, and that compromise be based on principles of a proper respect for the privileges and the rights of the Established Church. I should oppose any measure which in my opinion would tend to weaken the influence of the Church of England in this country, or to sever that connection which has existed so long and with such mutual advantage between Church and State in England."

IPSWICH.—Mr. J. Kelk, of Bentley Priory, Stanmore, late of the Industrial Exhibition, has consented to contest Ipswich in the Conservative interest at the ensuing general election, in conjunction with Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P., and in opposition to Mr. H. E. Adair, M.P.

NORFOLK.—An attempt is to be made at the general election to recover another of the seats for Norfolk to the Conservative party, the Hon. H. Walpole having intimated his intention to appear as a candidate for the eastern division in conjunction with Mr. E. Howes, M.P. In 1857 both the seats for the division were held by the Whigs; in 1859 one was recovered to the Conservatives, and now an effort is to be made to oust Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. C. W. Coke, the Whig sitting member.

CIRENCESTER.—Mr. Julian Goldsmid (one of the Liberal candidates at the last election for Brighton) is a candidate for Cirencester at the next election, and has during the past week paid a visit to that borough.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 3, 1864.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The preliminary treaty of peace between Denmark and the great German Powers has been signed. All rights to Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg are ceded by the King of Denmark. An armistice is to remain in force until the final conclusion of peace. During the armistice Jutland is to be occupied and governed by the allies. The *Paris Pays* of last evening has an article somewhat pompously put forward, censuring Austria and Prussia for having thus dismembered Denmark without consulting any national opinion. The *Pays* vaguely threatens and talks of "consequences," but these menaces will fall harmlessly upon German ears.

The decision of the Emperor of the French with reference to the Suez Canal has been published. It awards an indemnity of fifty-four millions of francs to the company for the surrender of the stipulations of July, 1856, and for giving up the ownership of the marginal lands about which the dispute arose.

Despatches from Tunis to the 29th ult., announce that an arrangement has been concluded between the Government and the insurgents, in consequence of which fourteen of the principal tribes have already given in their submission. The chief of the revolt has been permitted to leave the Regency.

SAFETY ON RAILWAYS.—The Board of Trade has issued a circular to railway companies inviting their attention to the adoption of means of communication, on moving trains, between the carriages, and between the passengers and guard. Two modes are suggested for consideration—one to have windows between the compartments of each carriage, the other furnishing the carriages with footboards and handrails so as to allow the guards, or, if need be, the passengers, to traverse the whole length of the train. The board requests reports on the subject.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT took place on Ludgate-hill yesterday morning. Several workmen were engaged in raising an enormous iron girder intended to form part of the new railway viaduct, when unfortunately the chain broke, and the huge mass descended with a heavy crash. No lives were sacrificed at the time, but several of the workmen sustained severe, and in one or two cases, it is feared, mortal injuries.

THE SOMERS-TOWN MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The rather protracted proceedings at the inquest on the bodies of Rosetta Bishop and James Brown, the victim and perpetrator of the Somers-town murder and suicide, were brought to a close last night. The jury found, of course, that Bishop was murdered by Brown, and that the latter, in hanging himself, was guilty of *felo de se*. The coroner ordered Brown's body to be interred without Christian burial.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of home-grown wheat on sale here to-day, was but moderate. The trade for all qualities was, however, dull, at Monday's decline in the quotations. There was a fair average supply of foreign wheat on the stands. In all descriptions, sales progressed slowly, at Monday's currency. Floating cargoes of grain were in slow request, at about previous rates.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

SUMMARY.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Friday last, with the usual formalities, and the customary absence of excitement. The Royal Message—such is the new formula—makes the most of the scanty material available for its composition. Sonorous phrases, clumsily worded, cover the paucity of important topics. It is amusing to find the Danubian Principalities, about which the British people know little and care less, figuring as a paragraph of the Message, but satisfactory to be again assured that “her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents” in America. The “liberal supplies” granted by the House of Commons are warmly acknowledged; and then follows an enumeration of the chief measures of the Session, among which the Cabinet, in order to eke out the list, does not disdain to mention “the Act for giving increased facilities for the construction of railways,” as though “those important channels of communication” were rather a novelty than otherwise. The last paragraph expresses an excellent sentiment in a slipshod style of which a schoolboy might be ashamed. Every fresh addition to our Royal Speeches increases curiosity as to the author of these unique productions, and especially of the Prorogation Speech of 1864, in which the customary phraseology is varied without being improved.

The last discussion of the Session took place in the Lords on a Bill of some importance, which had been hastily passed by, and sent up from, the Commons. It proposes, agreeably to the report of a select committee, to provide night asylums for the vagrant poor in various parts of the metropolis, which will prevent those sad midnight scenes of suffering and hardship which are a disgrace to London in cold weather. It is expected that the cost of this benevolent arrangement will be defrayed by a farthing rate to be levied, not upon separate unions, but upon the whole metropolis. Some of their Lordships took alarm at the spectre of an equalised rate, and the prospect of drawing vagrants from those parts of London where they are known—such as Whitechapel—to parts where they are not known, such as Belgravia; but they eventually waived their scruples. We are glad that, even to this extent, the obligation of the wealth of London to support its poverty is recognised, and care not how soon the principle is carried further.

Ministers have shown a wise discretion in abandoning the Bill to ratify a treaty with Prussia providing for the mutual extradition of criminals. This treaty differed in several important particulars from that which was concluded with France, and contained several suspicious clauses which might have enabled Herr von Bismark to demand the surrender of political exiles. The bare possibility of such an occurrence, especially in the present state of exasperation against Prussia, aroused the indignation of the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston bowed to the storm, and withdrew the Bill. The treaty is of course annulled. The Court of Berlin has got a slap in the face for its insidious attempt to make the British Government a police-agent for arresting obnoxious refugees in this country, and our Ministers a rebuke for allowing themselves to be overreached by Herr von Bismark.

The principal members of the Government got

a short respite from their official cares last Wednesday by accepting the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor. Lord Palmerston made a speech which must have been borrowed from Mr. Gladstone; our supple Premier growing eloquent in discoursing from the text—“Peace has its victories as well as war.” Earl Russell, after standing up for his order in response to the toast, “The House of Lords,” somewhat startled his hearers with the broad assertion “that never did this country stand in a prouder position, never was its influence greater with all foreign countries, than at the present moment.” On Monday their lordships were the guests of the Fishmongers’ Company. The Premier was again equal to the occasion—once more assuming the garb of an Apostle of Peace, who would not “precipitately, or without due and great and overpowering cause, involve this country in the calamities of war”; and, pleased with the cordiality of his reception, making elaborate jokes upon the peculiar duty performed by “this ancient corporation.” The Foreign Minister followed suit, returned to the familiar theme of the Reform Bill and Tests and Corporation Acts, claimed an imaginary “coat and badge,” as the reward of his well-doing, and mustered up courage to say that, though we are the freest, most prosperous, and happiest of nations, it is desirable “to reform our institutions where they can be safely reformed.” Who can say that Lord Palmerston, having come out so strongly this year as a Peace Minister, will not next year don the character of a Reformer?

The fearful murder on the North London Railway has aroused the Board of Trade from their official apathy. That department has issued several recommendations to railway companies with a view to the security of the travelling public. One of these modes is to make windows between the compartments of carriages; a second, the construction of footboards and hand-rails the full length of the train; a third, the use of a cord to enable the guard to arrest the attention of the engine-driver. The Board ask the opinion of railway directors as to the practical value of these proposed arrangements. A fourth guarantee of the public safety would be the general use of saloon carriages. But this plan would entail much expense on the companies, and encounter popular prejudice. Englishmen want both safety and privacy on the railway—two conditions not easily reconcilable.

On her knees, suppliant Denmark has received the award of her conquerors. That is the gist of the Vienna Conference. Except to intensify the humiliation of the little Northern State, there seems no reason why two Danish Plenipotentiaries should have been dragged some hundreds of miles to learn the decision of the German Potentates. But Herr Bismark has the Irish relish for jumping on the body of his prostrate victim. Denmark cedes Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, not to the Diet, but to the great German Powers. An armistice has been concluded till the terms of peace are signed; and during the interval Prussia is to occupy but not to rob Jutland. And the expenses of the war? Why, Prussia is to hold the Duchies till they have met this heavy bill, far beyond their utmost resources for years to come. The two Powers have also to settle accounts with the minor German States, which are exasperated to the last degree by the Prussian outrage at Rendsburg. The Saxon and Bavarian Chambers have adopted spirited and indignant resolutions, and the German popular delegates “expect and demand” the installation of the Prince of Augustenburg. Herr Bismark with his legions of troops can afford to smile at both menaces and demands, and being “master of the situation,” drags Austria in his train.

Whispers of peace have been wafted across the Atlantic, but turn out to be of no significance. Sundry hints that the Confederates were not averse to negotiation were telegraphed from Niagara to Washington, but President Lincoln’s plain response that the restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery must be the basis of negotiation, cut short the parley. It is thought that the principal persons moving in the matter were simply aiming to serve the Democratic party in the coming Presidential election, and had no official mission from the Richmond Government.

Mr. Lincoln has shown how little he is thinking of peace by calling for half a million more volunteers for a twelvemonth, or, as the alternative, the enforcement of a draft—a draft in which no money payment will now avail to obtain exemption. The awful drain of human life is at length telling seriously upon the population of the North. One State has sent one seventh of its entire population into the field; in the West women are working in the field; and farm-labourers—so valuable have they become—are everywhere flattered and petted to their hearts’ content. The result of the President’s new call for men will show whether the Federal States

are getting tired of the war, and prepared to make personal sacrifices for the integrity of the Union.

While Grant remains inactive before Petersburg, Sherman has crossed the Chattahoochee River in face of the enemy—a proof of great superiority—defeated Hood, who has superseded the incapable Johnstone, with heavy loss, and was by the last accounts closely investing Atlanta, the Confederate arsenal in Georgia, and the point of junction of four railways; leaving open only one line of retreat to the beleaguered garrison. There are unofficial reports that Atlanta had been captured by the Federals, but, if it were true, Mr. Stanton would surely have been the first to proclaim the fact. But the fall of that important position in the heart of Georgia was probably only a question of a few days, and is likely, moreover, to exercise great influence on the issue of the campaign in Virginia.

THE SESSION OF 1864.

JUDGED of either by the quantity or the quality of the additions it has made to the statute-book of the realm, the Session just ended is barely entitled to notice. During its progress, from the beginning of February until the end of July, not a single measure of political importance, if we except those of a financial character, has been passed. Indeed, none were introduced by Her Majesty’s Government, and the two or three of which independent members took charge were, at a more or less advanced stage, politely bowed out. A few social measures—a half-dozen, perhaps—from the operation of which great advantages are expected by philanthropists and jurists, have received the final sanction of the three estates. There have been severe party conflicts, but no changes of Ministry. Nevertheless, on the whole, we are disposed to rate highly the service which Parliament has rendered to the country this year, and we think it not unlikely that it will be referred to in future annals as memorable, and even glorious.

We took a cursory glance, last week, at the main ecclesiastical features of the Session, and saw in them unexpected cause for encouragement. We need hardly dwell upon the financial changes which the Chancellor of the Exchequer felt himself justified in proposing, and which, commanding general assent, he triumphantly carried. There would be a near approach to irony in congratulating the country upon the retrenchment apparent on the face of the estimates. And as to the tendency displayed by the legislation on social topics during the Session, whilst we admire the spirit in which most of it has been framed, we cannot get rid of our misgivings as to the soundness of the principles it embodies. We do not, therefore, value the Session of 1864 for the sum total of the public laws it has enacted, nor do we deem it worth while to summarise the legal result it has left behind it. In respect of these, it has been unprecedentedly barren—it is in other and higher respects that its work will secure approbation and gratitude.

The making of laws is neither the noblest nor the most important of the functions of Parliament. It was not only, perhaps not chiefly, for the wisdom of their enactments that the Parliaments of Charles I. made themselves famous. To guide the general policy of a nation involves a larger responsibility than to frame the regulations which the enforcement of that policy may require. They who by their proceedings put bounds of moderation round about the prerogatives of the Crown, called faithless and arbitrary Ministers to justice, and nipped in the bud the wicked projects of such men as Buckingham, Strafford, and Laud, laid posterity under far weightier obligations than they could have done by the soundest or most comprehensive legislation. The present Parliament has given a special character to the Session of 1864, not by the Acts which it has passed, but by the impress it has put upon the colonial and foreign policy of the United Kingdom. We know not that any high praise is due to it on this account. The course which it has taken has been forced upon it by events. But this does not alter the significance of the facts; and, in our judgment, they are the most cheering that have occurred for many years.

From the defeat and disruption of the Peel Administration, the tenour of English politics appears to us to have undergone an immense, but by no means a beneficial, change. There has been an influence at work, too successfully we grieve to admit, which, year by year, has contrived to withdraw public attention from home affairs, and fix it more and more upon the affairs of other nations. The Russian war was the first-fruit of this influence, and the passions which it first excited, and then fed, were artfully

fomented until they became predominant. Politically speaking, we have lived of late far less for ourselves than for others. Since 1856 we have not been at war, save in the East, it is true, but we have been warlike in all our sympathies and in all our preparations. The condition of England has been lost sight of in the anxieties we have felt for the condition of Europe. In fact, diplomacy, in which Lord Palmerston was understood to excel, cut out the principal work, both for Parliament and for people. We have armed ourselves to the teeth, as if an invasion of our shores was imminent. We have lectured foreign Powers, as though they were specially responsible to us for their behaviour. We have meddled in every squabble which seemed likely to set the Powers of Europe together by the ears. We have scolded, we have threatened, we have projected combinations for war. Happily, the whole system has brought itself into disgrace, and there is nothing which Englishmen are less prepared to put up with than failure.

The character of the late Session is derived almost exclusively from the manner in which Parliament dealt with the Dano-German question. We believe it is due to the opinion which pervaded the House of Commons on this subject, that we are not at this moment involved in war. Not much credit, we are afraid, belongs to Her Majesty's Ministers for averting that dreadful calamity from us. Perhaps, if the whole truth were known, it would appear that the Royal speech at the opening of the Session was originally prepared in the expectation of affording material aid to Denmark, and that even the refusal of Napoleon to resort to arms would not have prevented the Premier from sending the British fleet to the Baltic. Government, however, soon ascertained the all-but-unanimous opinion of the people's representatives, and they found it to be dead against taking any part in the conflict. Then, of course, came the announcement of a peace policy, together with an intimation that efforts were being made to assemble a Conference of the Powers that signed the Treaty of 1852. Parliament waited. The Conference met. An armistice was agreed to, and on its expiration prolonged. But diplomacy did not succeed. Germany was insolent. Denmark was obstinate. France and Russia were cool and indifferent. All our propositions were rejected. The Conference broke up. Hostilities were renewed, and Ministers, in communicating the result to both Houses, told them likewise that they did not feel themselves justified in recommending war.

Parliament, throughout the Session, was swayed by the course of the Dano-German quarrel. It appeared to detect in it a key to the Palmerstonian foreign policy. It watched the progress of it, therefore, with keenest interest. It turned from the contemplation of facts to ask the noble lord's interpretation of them—from the rumours which reached it almost daily to ascertain to what extent they might be received. The great reputation of the Premier rested chiefly upon his supposed supremacy in the arts of diplomacy. The Schleswig-Holstein dispute was precisely of a kind for his knowledge and experience to manage. The London Treaty of 1852 was his, and he was thoroughly versed in all the tortuosities and intricacies of the question. When he had warned Germany towards the close of the preceding Session that Denmark "would not stand alone," in defence of her sovereign rights and her territorial integrity, it was assumed that he was thoroughly cognisant of what the French call "the situation," and that the strength of his language only represented the material force by which, if necessary, it would be backed. The character and responsibility of England were supposed to be in the best possible keeping, and the noble lord was expected to be the "*Deus ex machina*" whose interposition would appropriately wind up the drama. The Session was opened with announcements to the effect that it would not be expedient to carry out the Ministerial threat of last year. That England was not about to declare war with the German Powers to secure the forced union of the Duchies to Denmark, was heard with an unquestionable feeling of relief, but Parliament was anxious to be assured that the good faith and honour of the nation had not been compromised. Lord Palmerston neither understood the depth of this anxiety, nor the delicacy of his own position. Papers which could easily have been ready on the first day of the Session were slowly printed, and distributed piecemeal, and the irritation thereby caused was met by untimely jokes. Gradually the truth began to dawn even upon the Liberals that the Palmerston-Russell foreign policy, as illustrated by recent cases, had been only caricatured, not misdescribed by Lord Derby, who had branded upon it the title of "meddle and muddle." The Premier's bearing in the House rather confirmed the discovery. He alternately spoke words of

menace to the allies, and defended a policy of peace. Every post from abroad brought bitter taunts of England's humiliation, and the fire-eating speeches of the First Lord of the Treasury were contrasted with his even greater readiness to swallow dirt. Before the close of the Conference Parliament had got disenchanted of its Palmerstonianism, and in several critical votes showed itself all but unmanageable.

Mr. Disraeli saw his opportunity, and, as usual—spoiled it. He might have drawn up a motion which, by fairly expressing the feeling of the country, would have been a moral condemnation of the traditional Foreign Office policy. He elected to play a party game, and he lost. But the great battle in which the irritable temper of the Session culminated, really condemned Ministers without ejecting them—or, rather, what was still better, held up to derision and scorn the theory of international relations and responsibilities in which the Premier is a devout believer, and of which he is *par excellence* the representative, without giving a triumph to the Tories. This it is which constitutes in our eyes the characteristic and the merit of the Session. The country did not require to be told that the domestic policy of Lord Palmerston is no policy at all—but it *did* require to be undeceived in regard to the character and tendency of the foreign policy which he patronises. *It has been undeceived.* The spell is broken. May we not hope to return to the rule of sobriety and common sense?

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.

ON the last day of the Session Sir George Grey announced that a Royal Commission would be forthwith issued to inquire into the subject of middle-class education. Like many other projects of the kind, the idea has been forced upon the Government by a small but active band of social reformers, whose faith in the good results of State interference no amount of adverse experience seems able to shake. To that extent the scheme is adapted to excite mistrust.

But if there is one thing more than another which should arouse the wholesome suspicion of the tax-paying public, upon whom falls the burden of our ever expanding miscellaneous estimates, it is the formation of the nucleus of a vested interest. With what tenacity does it cling as a limpet to the Treasury chest? How incessantly, yet quietly, does it put forth tentacles so as to get a firmer hold and cover an increasing breadth of ground! That great official preserve, the South Kensington Museum, for example, all arose out of an insignificant vote to promote art and science, and now mulets the nation of about 100,000*l.* a year, and laughs at the economical alarms of the House of Commons. It required the combined influence of an adverse official report, a united Government, and a strongly-declared public opinion to cut down the superfluities of the educational vote, and thwart the back-stairs influence which has grown with its growth—an influence which sufficed to defeat the original Revised Code.

At the same time, it may be candidly admitted that there is small fear in these days of a State grant for middle-class education being conceded. It is true that there are a few theorists like Mr. Matthew Arnold, who, looking upon the middle-classes of this country as the future depositories of political power, would fain call in the aid of the State to prevent them from becoming "Americanised," and establish middle-class Lyceums on the French model in order to counteract this supposed tendency. But the influence of such rigid State educationists, never very great, is manifestly declining. It may further be admitted that a simple inquiry, within suitable limits, such as that indicated by Sir George Grey, might be not merely harmless but beneficial, as calculated to stimulate the educational reform among the middle-classes which has already commenced. A body of evidence collected by authority as to the working of these schools would excite attention, promote discussion, and tend to promote a revision of defective methods of education.

But is that the single aim of the promoters of the Royal Commission? We fear not. Lord Granville, the President of the Education Committee, has frankly declared that this Commission is but a means to an end. Though evidently tired of the difficulties which have sprung up in connexion with the so-called national system, and goaded on in this new scheme by a few zealous doctrinaires, his lordship candidly admits that action is to follow the proposed inquiry. He does not think—"it is impossible"—that the education of the middle-classes can be undertaken by the Government. But he said, in reply to Lord Brougham in the House of Lords on the 22nd of July—"He thought that a system of inspection for middle-class schools might also be established, and that any school willing to place

itself under inspection might claim an examination of its pupils by duly-qualified inspectors. There would be no objection on the part of such schools, he thought, to pay a small sum towards inspection, so as to make the system either wholly or in great part self-supporting." These suggestions are not so harmless as might at first sight appear.

In the first place, they are ill-timed. Earl Granville himself testifies to the wholesome effect upon middle-class schools of the competitive examinations carried on by the Universities, in promoting that emulation which is the precursor of improvement. It is a question of supply and demand. There is a loud call for a higher and more thorough standard of school instruction among the middle classes, which is being rapidly responded to. As the *Athenæum* says:—"For generations, the increasing demand for superior education has produced a supply of steadily improving schools." Why, then, at the eleventh hour, interfere with the proper action of this natural law? Is not such meddling calculated to act upon these seminaries as it has acted in the case of national schools—to provide education of a quality unsuitable to the condition of the recipients?

But, in the second place, we anticipate with lively dread the creation of a new army of State functionaries. Are not the seventy school inspectors and their reports trouble enough to the Education Department and the Government? Yet this elaborate inspecting machinery has not availed to prevent, but has rather promoted, the growth of a wrong system of education for the youth of the working classes. Besides, all our experience in this direction goes to show that State interference means Church interference. And if, as we expect, dozens of new clerical inspectors are to be sent forth into our grammar and private schools, that influence can hardly fail to be injurious in an ecclesiastical sense, and the rivalry of these establishments is likely to take a direction which may injuriously affect Nonconformist teachers. If the Oxford delegacy has so soon abandoned the equitable and unsectarian basis on which it secured public confidence, and become an agency for bolstering up the Church Catechism and the Thirty-nine Articles, how much more likely it is that a new corps of inspectors drawn from the universities, and probably receiving to a great extent a clerical education, will use their authority for similar purposes.

Especially is this issue to be feared if the ideas of those who have extorted this Royal Commission from the Government are fully, as they ought logically, to be carried out. They demand not only inspection, but (to quote Lord Brougham's words) "a system of supervision," and that the inspectors of middle-class schools should be invested with power "to give certificates of character and ability." Are middle-class parents and educators prepared to accept this perilous interference of an official corps who are no better, perhaps worse, fitted than themselves to decide as to what education shall consist of? No body of men, under the best of circumstances, ought to be entrusted with this authority. But when past experience is taken into account—when the keen competition of middle-class schools is borne in mind—when it will be in the power of Government functionaries to make or mar the seminaries they inspect and to give the official stamp to their own individual nostrums, pedantry, or religious views—there is, we think, abundant reason to distrust this proffered boon, and to reject the entire system of inspection under whatever form it may be offered.

LONDON'S SANITARY SAFETY-VALVE.

To the unusual heat and drought of some six years ago—a summer much like the present—London owes its stupendous and admirable system of main drainage. The impossibility of shutting up Fleet-street and the Strand for half a year or more, in like manner required a special track for the low-level sewer, and forthwith an embankment along the Thames, the day-dream of Sir F. French and other theorists, became a practical scheme. But though stern necessity has extorted these great sanitary reforms, and overcome at one and the same time vested interest and legislative inertia, to the Metropolitan Board of Works and their engineers is due the merit of giving them shape and carrying them out. Our metropolitan Parliament court criticism. Only a very small portion of the great subterranean work which has been entrusted to them is open to view, but that little gives a very vivid idea of its magnitude. Last week on successive days some three thousand persons, from members of the Legislature to members of select vestries, were conveyed down the Thames to see the main drainage outfall

works on each bank of the river. While the Thames embankment has only been begun some weeks, the main drainage scheme approaches completion. They are, indeed, but separate parts of one grand scheme which, when finished, not only London but all England will have reason to be proud of.

On either side of the Thames three parallel lines of huge intercepting sewers, running from west to east, will arrest all the sewage of London on its way to the river, and carry it down in tunnels to the reservoirs below Woolwich. Two of these great sewers north of the Thames, the high and middle level, which unite at the river Lea, and are carried by aqueducts over rivers, roads, and railways to Barking Creek, are in actual operation. The low-level sewer awaits the construction of the Thames embankment. Together they will drain an area of more than fifty square miles. The sewers on the south side of the Thames are in so forward a state that they are likely to be in use before the lapse of another twelvemonth. Already about one-third of the sewage of London is diverted from the river, and carried a distance of some twelve miles, ere it is allowed to mingle with the stream; and when the entire eighty-four miles of intercepting sewers are in operation, everything possible will have been done to purify our great fluvial highway above Woolwich, and to carry off innocuously the mass of feculence which has heretofore been allowed to flow through the heart of the metropolis.

At Barking Creek, a little east of Woolwich, the whole of the drainage of northern London is to be collected into a gigantic reservoir, covering ten acres, costing 164,000*l.*, and capable of holding some thirty-nine millions of gallons. On landing at that desolate spot, there is nothing beyond some machinery and brick-work to indicate the magnitude of the works constructed by the Metropolitan Board. But a glance down any one of the many ventilating shafts which cover the arid plain reveals dimly to the sight, and vividly to the smell and hearing, the operations going on below. Three of the compartments of the great reservoir beneath are filled with the noxious flood; the fourth was last week "empty, swept, and garnished" with countless coloured lamps, by the aid of which the visitor could dimly see an endless succession of arched corridors branching off into each other, forming a spectacle of unique and gloomy beauty. Thousands of shadows, which only the light from the air-shafts above could resolve into human beings, flitted about in this subterranean mausoleum, whilst the silence was broken by the sullen roar of the Acherontic lake on the other side of the boundary wall. Before long this remarkable underground palace will be shut out from mortal gaze, and become a receptacle for the offscourings of the far-off capital. From this reservoir the sewage, after being deodorised, is discharged through sluices regulated by "penstocks" along the culverts into the centre of the river two hours after high-water, and carried by the widening stream far onwards towards the sea. Space would fail us to dwell upon the ingenious plans and elaborate machinery devised for emptying the reservoir when filled beyond a certain depth, for flushing it with pure water, and for conveying the sewage to the bed of the river.

On the south side of the Thames, at Erith Marshes, two miles below Barking, the works of the Metropolitan Board are on a much larger and more costly scale, owing to the low level of the sewers on that bank of the river, which requires the sewage to be pumped up into the reservoir. Here there are colossal pumping, engine, and boiler-houses, the machinery of which is on the largest scale, as may be imagined from the fact that it has been erected to lift from ten to twenty feet 8,000 cubic feet of sewage per minute, and that the engines are to cost 44,000*l.* The various works at Crossness Point, including the reservoir, which is adapted to hold 27,000,000 gallons in its four compartments, and the reclaimed ground, cover an area of no less than thirty-six acres, and will involve an expense of 300,000*l.* At this point the three lines of tunnels will intercept the sewage of the whole district on the southern bank of the river from Wandsworth eastward, and discharge it into the broad expanse of water which rolls between the marshes.

No drainage system—scarcely any public work in any country—can for extent, adaptability, and engineering skill, be compared with that which now approaches completion under the auspices of the Metropolitan Board of Works. London has already begun to reap advantage from it. It is a matter of general remark that the foulness of the Thames, spite of the unusual drought, is sensibly mitigated. This is but a foretaste of the benefit that will result from the full operation of the main drainage scheme, when it may confidently be expected that the Thames, restored to

its pristine salubrity, will flow in a pure stream through the heart of the metropolis, and that its banks from Westminster to Blackfriars will furnish a delightful promenade to the citizens of London. Amid the many failures of the Board of Works, it is pleasant to record the success of its less pretending namesake for the metropolitan districts.

QUOTATIONS.

A GREAT deal of modern literature without quotations would be something like a garden without flowers. If you sit down quietly (by-the-bye, how is it that everybody "sits down quietly"? and who originated the phrase?) and think over the reading of a single week, you will be astonished at its dreary character; and unless you are exceptional in your habits, and have the power, more than most, of selecting exactly what you shall read, as well as a genius for alternating your books and newspapers so that you shall get the very finest flavour from each, you will be conscious that it has been very uninteresting and very unedifying. But amidst the wastes through which you have travelled you will often remember a very happy quotation. You may forget what the article or the speech was about in which the quotation occurred, just as you may forget the special features of some dull scenery, but the quotation itself lives in your brain, and for some days will be constantly on the tip of your tongue.

Now, it is no slight gift to be able to make a happy quotation; and you may be sure that if you ever find one in your reading, or hear one in a speech, the person who uses it is a man of culture, judgment, and taste. We have known speeches to tell with great force merely because of a line or two taken from some author, but fitted with such exquisite taste and discretion—with genius, in short—that it has at once arrested all who have heard it. A man need not be an arrow-maker himself to know how to use arrows, but he must be a practised shooter to know how to select them. In the days of Robin Hood a bowman scanned every shaft, and then, as now, it was only the best shooters that knew how to select the best arrows. The great slinger chose a "smooth" stone from the brook, and if we could have seen him we should have seen that he did not take the first stone on which his eye rested, however smooth it might have been.

But we fancy that our quotations now-a-days are getting to look poverty-stricken. It will not do, of course, to compare the faculties of large herds of writers with such men as Bacon and Milton, but the contrast is suggestive. The two greatest prose writers in the English language made the greatest use of the works and thoughts of other men. Their own wealth was enormous, and of all writers that have lived, they could most easily have dispensed with a quotation. Yet every page of their works is so richly studded with extracts, that, like some Eastern robes, they are stiffened with their gorgeous jewellery. But then they had, besides a genius for writing, a genius for quotation. They were doubtless more learned than most scholars of their time, but they had a faculty for using their learning which only men who could themselves contribute works as immortal as those which they had read, could have possessed. They were two great alchemists of English literature. Every thought they touched turned, in their hands, to gold and silver and precious stones. This gift seems to be lost to the world. We have learned men, but our learned men are without genius. We have also men of genius, but our men of genius are without learning. It is centuries since the world saw a perfect marriage of the two.

What is most obvious in modern quotations is their hackneyed character. The same lines are constantly and over and over again being used for the same purpose. Year after year the changes are rung on the old and familiar thoughts, until one would imagine that nothing good and new could be brought forward to do service. The dish is served up meal after meal, until it is stale, and almost nauseous. Shakespeare and Milton have been quoted pretty well "to death." It is true that it would be impossible to find in all literature such felicity of expression as is to be found in the works of these two greatest of poets; but a man of culture and reading will be able to match many of them. Addison has a mine of them, and in our modern writers are many other mines. Tennyson is beginning to be, as Pope was in his day, pretty well used; but Wordsworth, Browning, Bailey, and Southey have, as a rule, been quoted only when their works have been fresh from the press. Byron has some thoughts equal to any that have been given to the world; and, though

they are where they are, they are as worth picking up and treasuring as it is worth picking diamonds out of a muck-heap. Almost every one, too, quotes Jeremy Taylor, South, and Fuller, and forgets Harry Smith and John Robinson—Smith, whose sermons are second only to Latimer's, and Robinson, whose essays are second only to Bacon's. But Smith and Robinson (we can't help the juxtaposition of their names) were Puritans. Whately, Frederick Robertson, and above all Ruskin, are not Puritans. Longfellow, however, is, and one piece of his has been so quoted until one hopes never to see it again, good though it be. You may now know a very young tyro in literature by his putting once more into print the fact that,

Lives of great men all remind us.

This paucity of quotation is due to the want of a good and sound habit of reading. Books, now, are read like the newspapers. A young lady will finish Miss Ingelow's poems as quickly or more quickly than she will the first number of "Our Mutual Friend." And not merely young ladies, who, we protest, are a scandalised class, but men of some years and wrinkles who ought to know better. Literary men are not superior in this respect to others, and their quotations are too often, we are afraid, a sign of immoral qualities which are more or less characteristic of our generation. These are inaccuracy and want of conscientiousness. It is very rare now to see a quotation printed as it appeared in the words and style of the original author. Sometimes two half-lines are made into one, and sometimes wholly new words are introduced, which are occasionally synonymous, but often are synonymous only in appearance. This looseness is getting to be, to say the least, very irritating. That worn-out anecdote of the Chancellor Oxeuistiern, for instance, appears every two or three months in an original version. Not merely is what the Chancellor said misrepresented, but the Chancellor himself is fathered upon countries which he most probably never saw, and it is very questionable if one out of the dozen writers who use his name and wisdom to lighten up a dull article, could tell you who he was, or where or at what time he lived. And it is only the other day that a pretty well practised newspaper writer attributed Shakespeare's "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," to Thomson—"Jemmy Thomson." The fact is, that most of our hackneyed quotations are taken at second-hand, or perhaps, at fifth or sixth hand. The writers who make them have, in many instances, evidently not read the authors from whom they quote. They have borrowed their plumage, but instead of borrowing it from the owner, have taken it from another borrower. Their parade of learning is, however, soon seen to be a mere parade. Their want of conscientiousness is discovered by actual dishonesty.

Quotations! How hallowed some of them are! David's Psalms, for instance, how many hearts have sprung to them, for words to express dying feelings! The same is true of our hymns, and those two lines—

Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee!

as they have been heard on the bed of death, seem at once to have overshadowed the weary spirit and given it an immediate refuge. How well Thomas Hood interpreted his life when he said, just before he drew his last breath, "Arise, arise! Take up thy cross and follow Me." And do we not seem to see the waiting spirit at the door of the heavenly mansions, as the Abbé Lacordaire cried in his latest cry, "My God, My God! Open to me, Open to me!" And immediately the door was opened. There are some quotations which will have, we may hope, an everlasting freshness. They are those that have been watered by the tears of the sorrowing and kept in perpetual verdure by the memories of those we have loved.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

On Wednesday the prize distribution to the boys of the above school took place in the theatre of the London University, under the presidency of Mr. Tom Taylor, who was supported by Professor Kinkel, Professor De Morgan, Dr. Stebbing, Dr. Symes, the Rev. H. Solly, Mr. Entfield, and other gentlemen. The following were the chief among a large number of prizes given:—Greek, C. Cumberbatch; Latin, J. E. Symes; French, F. Goodall; German, R. Blind and A. Rutt; English, J. Symes; English History, C. Stewart; Geography, M. Goslett; Social Science, senior class, J. Symes; junior class, Charles R. White; Mathematics pure, the Cook Memorial Prize, consisting of several handsomely bound volumes, had been awarded to F. Rickards, as well as the first prize in the class; Applied Mathematics, F. Goodchild; Experimental Physics, M. Goslett; Theoretical Chemistry, A. Muirhead; Practical Chemistry, C. Loddiges; Bookkeeping, F. Rickards. Prizes

were also awarded for proficiency in arithmetic, writing, drawing, and gymnastics; and the importance of cricket was recognised in the presentation of a bat by the first Eleven to H. H. Cobb, for the highest average during the year. Among the prize recipients were some Hindoo and Parsee lads; and when they made their way through their fellows to the platform they received hearty applause, in the place of the humorous criticism which was mingled with the cheers given to the English lads. Not the least interesting portion of the ceremony was the giving of prizes to the "junior juniors," with a view of encouraging early training; and a Parsee lad, of about eight, and two little fellows named Harrison, took the chief prizes, and obtained "honourable mention" besides. There was no prize given for excellence in drill, but the scholars were reported to be generally efficient. The CHAIRMAN congratulated the friends of the school upon the fact that the numbers in the school were higher than at any former period—a fact he attributed to the excellent management of Mr. Key, the head master, and his efficient assistants, a sentiment which was loudly cheered. Having alluded to the great variety of subjects taught in the school, the President expressed his belief that the system of education pursued there was such as to fit the lads for the ordinary business of life, and he said he was glad to see that all creeds and all colours could receive education in this school,—a distinction, he considered, its friends should be proud of. He then addressed the lads, urging those who had won prizes to still press on in the path of success, and impressing upon those who had received mention and no prizes not to be downcast, and he concluded by reminding them of the deep debt they owed to their masters for the care and attention which had been bestowed upon them. Cheers were given for the learned professor and the masters, and the proceedings terminated.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

On Friday the annual distribution of prizes at the City of London School, took place in the theatre of the institution, in the presence of the Lord Mayor (Alderman Lawrence), several of the aldermen, the School Committee of the Corporation, and many more of the principal citizens. The school, founded in 1835, has grown up to be a great middle-class seminary, taking rank with the older public schools in the kingdom, under the management of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, who has been its head-master for nearly a quarter of a century. Of its pupils who have gone to the University of Cambridge with the scholarships gained at the school, many have become wranglers, and some have attained the distinction of senior wrangler. It has furnished the senior classic and the senior mathematician in the same year. Others of its pupils, now grown up to manhood, are occupying positions of trust and honour in the City of London and elsewhere. The Royal Commissioners on Public Schools, in their report, noticed in most favourable terms the City of London School, and the plan on which it was conducted. They refer to its great success as evidencing its efficiency and usefulness, and illustrating the practicability of a more extended system of education in the more ancient institutions which were the subjects of their inquiry. The school is calculated to accommodate about 600 boys, and the average number during the past year has been 640. It consists of two great divisions, the Lower or English School, and the Upper or Grammar School. There are about thirty Scholarships in its gift, tenable either at the Universities or at the school itself. On Friday declamations in praise of the founder were delivered—in English, by Charles Edward Baines Reed (Goldsmiths' Exhibitioner to Trinity College, Cambridge); in Greek, by Charles James Tarring (*Times* Scholar); in Latin, by James Smith Reid; in German, by Frederick Ralph Grenside (Minor Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge); in French, by James Wrenalds. The Lord Mayor distributed the prizes, the principal of which were—Robert Albany Meaden, Beaufoy Scholarship; C. E. B. Reed, Goldsmiths' Exhibition; C. J. Tarring, *Times* Scholarship; Edward P. Scrymgeour, Tegg Scholarship; Edward Curling and James Low Clowes, Carpenter Scholarship; Richard D. Adams, William Tite Scholarship; J. S. Reid, Dr. Conquest's Gold Medal; Wm. P. Courtney, Sir James Shaw's Classical Medal, &c.; Thomas Peacey, Beaufoy Mathematical Medal, &c.; William Michael Spence Edkins Memorial Prize; John C. Freund, Sir George Carroll's Medal for French; William C. South, Sir George Carroll's medal for German; John Cox, Mr. Alderman Hale's Medal for Arithmetic; Henry P. Gurney, Mr. Alderman Hale's Medal for Chymical Science; Thomas Ward Chambers, Mr. Deputy Lott's Medal for Writing; Thomas Ward Chambers, Mr. Deputy Virtue's Gold Pen (Commercial Prize). A long list of honours and distinctions gained by the pupils of the school in the Universities and elsewhere since the last annual distribution of prizes was read by Dr. Mortimer. The distribution of prizes was preceded by an examination of the whole school, lasting three days, and conducted in classical subjects by the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Clare College, Lecturer and late Fellow of St. John's College, and Public Examiner in the University of Cambridge; and in Mathematics by the Rev. F. C. Ware, Mathematical Lecturer of Clare College, Cambridge, and University Examiner, 1864. Mr. Holmes in his report said that after carefully examining the City of London School there two consecutive years he was forced to conclude that the lower classes were receiving as thorough and perfect a training as the higher, and that from the highest class to the lowest the system on which the school was conducted had not a single point of weakness.

Mr. Wace, in his report, bore equally strong testimony to the efficiency of the school in all its departments.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—A. R. Abbott, private study; J. Banks, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; E. W. Beal, University College; W. S. Beaufroy, Trinity College, Cambridge; A. W. Benn, private study; T. Blackall, Highbury Training College; J. Bottomley, Owen's College; S. W. Brice, private study; J. E. Buchanan, University College; A. H. F. Burder, private study; J. Burke, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; R. Cardwell, Stonyhurst College; F. J. Carey, City of London School; M. A. Carney, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; C. R. Cecil, private study; W. H. Chaplin, St. John's College, Cambridge; J. T. Clegg, Owen's College; W. Cornell, King's College; T. Dallison, private study; C. J. S. Dawe, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; S. Dyson, private study; J. P. Faunthorpe, St. John's College, Battersea; W. H. Fish, University College; * C. Le N. Foster, B.Sc., private study; F. Green, University College; W. S. Greenfield, New College; E. Harris, Jews' Free School; J. O. Harris, private study; J. W. Justican, King's College; J. Kelly, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; A. Macdonald, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; J. B. Mattock, private tuition; D. C. Moss, private study; J. F. Moulton, New Kingswood School; F. H. Murphy, Stonyhurst College; W. D. Nicol, private study; J. Petrie, private study; C. Phillips, University College; P. Ralli, King's College; T. Rayson, private study; B. Renshaw, Stonyhurst College; C. E. Roberts, private study; J. Ryan, Stonyhurst College; W. J. B. Saunders, private study; J. Smith, private study; R. D. Strong, private study; C. Stuart, private study; J. A. Swanwick, Owen's College; T. G. Wilson, New College; J. Wood, private study; R. T. Wright, Owen's College.

SECOND DIVISION.—T. D. Anderson, Wesleyan College, Didsbury; E. Armitage, Owen's College; C. Bell, Liverpool College; M. Berlyn, Jews' Free School; T. Bolam, Wesleyan College, Richmond; R. Bourne, self-tuition; H. Brierley, Owen's College; U. B. Brodribb, University College; W. T. Burgoyne, private study; J. C. Charlton, Portland Grammar School, Plymouth; J. E. Cipriani, Stonyhurst College; E. Clift, private study; J. F. M. Coates, private study; J. T. Celdric, private study; C. E. Dawson, St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; W. F. Dicks, private study; S. Edwards, Union-terrace School, Barnstaple; S. Edwards, private study; M. Ford, Training College, Highbury; T. B. P. Ford, Grove House School, Tottenham; T. R. Gainsford, self-tuition; W. Gibson, private study; E. W. F. Green, private tuition; A. V. Haines, King's School, Canterbury; T. T. Hodgson, private study; B. G. Jenkins, private study; E. Johnson, Spring-hill College; P. Johnson, Spring-hill College; E. Jones, private study; D. N. Jordan, Spring-hill College; A. F. Joscelyne, New College; C. H. Lake, private study; D. O. L. McKay, private study; J. Murray, private study; W. M. Nichols, private study; L. Porter, Lancashire Independent College; C. T. Pointing, Manchester New and University; J. A. Rayner, King's College; T. Rigby, Stonyhurst College; H. J. Robinson, King's College; A. Simons, Jews' Free School; J. M. Stephens, Regent's Park College; P. H. Stokoe, private study; J. Walton, Stonyhurst College; E. B. Wensley, King's College; J. M. Wigner, private study; A. Wilkes, Spring-hill College; G. Williams, New College; T. R. Wright, private study; A. Young, University College.

* Excluding mathematics.

FIRST B.SC. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—J. C. Brown, University, Aberdeen, and School of Mines; H. D. Jenkins, Owen's and private study.

SECOND DIVISION.—*E. W. Claypole, B.A., private study; L. Clement, Chester College; *G. Deane, B. A., Chesham and private study; W. H. Exhall, King's; C. Graham, University; A. Kisch, St. Thomas and London Hospitals; P. Magnus, B.A., University; R. Marshall, private study; *A. C. Maybury, Prel. Sci., Royal School of Mines; J. Noble, Battersea College; F. J. Weightman, private study; C. R. A. Wright, Owens.

* Excluding mathematics. † Mathematics only.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—*B. Annington, King's College; F. C. Bennett, private study; E. W. Berridge, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. T. Buckle, King's College; J. P. Cheetham, Guy's Hospital; *J. R. B. Dove, London Hospital; A. P. Fiddian, private tuition; W. J. Garrett, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; *W. B. Giles, Guy's Hospital; W. R. Gowers, University College; G. A. Kenyon, St. George's Hospital; A. Kisch, St. Thomas's and London Hospital; T. R. Loy, University College; J. McCarthy, M.A. Dublin, Dublin University; F. J. Marshall, St. Mary's Hospital; B. May, Sydenham College, Birmingham; H. Morris, Guy's Hospital; H. F. Parsons, St. Mary's Hospital; G. R. Raine, Guy's Hospital; W. A. Richards, King's College; *W. B. A. Scott, University College; *I. C. Shaw, King's College; F. Taylor, Guy's Hospital; G. A. Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. Thomas, Queen's College, Birmingham; W. K. Treves, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. Williams, St. Thomas's Hospital; C. R. A. Wright, Owen's College.

SECOND DIVISION.—E. H. Addenbrooke, General Hospital, Birmingham; *J. Bonus, University College; *H. G. Budd, Guy's Hospital; W. R. Cortis, Guy's Hospital; *S. T. Courtney, St. George's Hospital; E. B. Crowfoot, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. Greene, Guy's Hospital; T. H. Haynes, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; *J. James, University College; J. W. Langmore, University College; R. Leigh, Liverpool Infirmary; G. H. Maasdorp, University College; *D. M'L. Macdure (non-Matr.), Westminster Hospital; H. F. Marshall, Sydenham College, Birmingham; A. W. Read, General Hospital, Birmingham; G. Rootes, Guy's Hospital; E. H. Seecombe, King's College; F. C. Shaw, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. W. Smith, King's College; H. L. Snow, Queen's College, Birmingham; J. R. Stocker, Guy's Hospital; J. S. Wyman, General Hospital, Birmingham.

* Chemistry and Botany only.

BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a sumptuous entertainment at the Mansion House to the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers. The entertainment, which usually takes place at an earlier period of the year, had been postponed in consequence of an accident which prevented the Lord Mayor from presiding at the festal board. The compliment, however, though somewhat late in the season, was not shorn either of its accustomed grandeur or gracefulness. The entertainment took place in the Egyptian Hall, which was decorated with equal gaiety and elegance. All the Ministers were present excepting Mr. Gladstone, who was detained at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

After the usual loyal toasts, "The Army and the Navy" were responded to by the Duke of Somerset and Earl De Grey and Ripon.

The LORD MAYOR then gave "Her Majesty's Ministers," which was drunk with loud cheers.

Viscount PALMERSTON, in responding, said:—

My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—For myself and my colleagues I beg to return you our most cordial thanks to you, my Lord Mayor, for the very kind manner in which you have proposed the toast of our health, and to this assembled company for the manner in which they have been pleased to receive it. (Cheers.) We are conscious that if we have experienced upon this occasion an expression of good will and approval, it must be from the conviction, which I trust is impressed on the minds of all who hear me, that to the best of our ability we have done our duty. (Cheers.) No set of men can do more—no set of men ought to do less. (Cheers.) You have been pleased, my Lord Mayor, to remark that, in spite of the fatigues of a rather long session, we are here at your festive board not much the worse for the labours we have gone through. (Cheers and a laugh.) But this at least I will say, that you have exhibited a kind foresight and regard for wearied statesmen, and you have waited until the end of the session when we might have expected to be exhausted in our strength, to be wearied in our minds, to be enfeebled in our constitutions, and have summoned us to a feast which would repair the labours we had undergone, which should fit us to rush into the country to enjoy the pleasures and partake in the active exertions which a country life may entail. (Cheers and a laugh.) I can assure you, my Lord Mayor, that her Majesty's Ministers are always delighted to assemble at the festive board of the chief magistrate of the city of London, not simply from social, but also from most important political considerations. (Cheers.) For in a country like this, the strength of which depends upon the union of all classes, it is a great advantage that opportunities should be given by which those who are charged with the conduct of affairs should have the means of making acquaintances and contracting friendships with those who are actively engaged in the commercial pursuits upon which the strength, the wealth, and the prosperity of the country so much depend. It is satisfactory, no doubt, to all to know, as your lordship has observed, that the prosperity of this country is great, so that her Majesty's Government and the Parliament may congratulate themselves in having contributed to this most fortunate result. (Cheers.) It was said of a French statesman of a former period that, having consulted the leading mercantile men of his country how he could best help them, he was told, "Let us alone." Well, we have not let the mercantile classes alone, but instead of meddling officiously and injudiciously with laws to promote their welfare by direct interference with their concerns, we, on the contrary, have not let them alone, because we have been employed sedulously and successfully in striking off those shackles and fetters with which the less wise policy of former periods had encumbered and hampered them. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, you have drunk to "The Army and Navy," but peace has its victories as well as war. (Cheers.) There are other countries which, in these times and in former periods, have sent forth their legions armed for the purposes of aggression to overthrow institutions, to conquer nations, to subdue rival communities, and to inflict misery and desolation wherever their footsteps trod. We have achieved triumphs, we have made aggressions; but made them of a very different kind. The capital and the skill of Englishmen are spread over the whole surface of the globe; wherever skill and capital can contribute to the happiness of nations, there you will find Englishmen conquering not men, but the difficulties of nature, overthrowing not human institutions, but those obstacles which nature has opposed to the intercourse of men, contributing to the wealth, happiness, and prosperity of the nations by whom they are employed and in whose territories their operations are carried on. (Cheers.) Well, my Lord Mayor, that is a proud and a satisfactory reflection for Englishmen to make, and I may be permitted to say that the commercial community of England is mainly the cause of those triumphs. It is by the successful industry and commerce of the merchants of England that that wealth is accumulated and that influence created by which those triumphs over the difficulties of nature for the benefit and happiness of mankind have been achieved and are now in progress among the nations. (Cheers.) I beg on behalf of myself and colleagues again to thank you most sincerely for the manner in which you have drunk our healths. (Loud cheers.)

The LORD MAYOR next gave, "The House of Lords."

Earl RUSSELL said:—

My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I deem it no slight distinction to have my name associated with the House of Lords by the chief magistrate of the City of London, with which I have long had the honour of being connected. I quite concur in what your lordship has said, that the House of Lords being constantly recruited from all that is most distinguished in law, in letters, and in arts, is different from the aristocracies of other countries, and is linked more intimately with the people. Beyond this, it must also be said that the habits and tastes of the House of Lords differ greatly from those of the aristocracies of other countries. If other aristocracies have set themselves against the people, and have perished in consequence of that opposition, it has been because, confined to the capitals of those countries, and looking to nothing beyond the

improvement of those capitals, they have had no sympathy with the general feelings and pursuits of the people. (Cheers.) But in this country, on the other hand, wherever you go you find the aristocracy enjoying the same sports, administering the same rules of justice, rejoicing in the same joys, and sympathising with the same afflictions with other classes of the community. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, it may appear to some as if your lordship had paid me a compliment which was hardly appropriate, when I remember that the House of Lords have not shown that degree of confidence which I thought I had some right to expect in the management of the foreign affairs of the country. (Cheers, and a laugh.) I am happy, however, to think that this alarm of the House of Lords, which, in fact, was confined to those lords who were in distant parts of the country—(a laugh)—has been very much exaggerated. (Hear, hear.) I am happy to think that you, my Lord Mayor, agree with me that never did this country stand in a prouder position, never was its influence greater with all foreign countries than at the present moment. (Cheers.)

"The House of Commons" was responded to by Sir GEORGE GREY, and Lord PALMERSTON proposed the "Health of the Lord Mayor."

Monday being the anniversary of the happy succession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne of Great Britain, the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, in accordance with their time-honoured custom, entertained her Majesty's Ministers at their hall, London-bridge. The Prime Warden (Mr. James Spicer) presided, and was supported on his right by Lord Palmerston, and on his left by Earl Russell, both of whom wore the riband of the Garter. Amongst the company, besides members of the Government, were several judges, Sir Morton Peto, M.P., Mr. Go chen, M.P., Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P., Mr. J. R. Mills, M.P., Mr. J. White, M.P., the Governor of the Bank, M.P., Mr. A. W. Kennard, M.P., Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P., Mr. W. Cox, M.P., Rev. Thomas Binney.

The banquet, which was of a most magnificent character, was served *à la Russe*. The usual loyal toasts were given with considerable point by the PRIME WARDEN. General Sir F. SMITH returned thanks for the Army, and Admiral Sir G. SARTORIUS for the Navy. The latter said he considered all chance of the invasion of this country perfectly impossible if we made use of the means which we had to defend ourselves.

In responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Lord PALMERSTON said that, in guiding this country through difficulties of the greatest magnitude the Government had been influenced by the combined consideration, on the one hand, to maintain the honour and dignity and to defend the interests of the country; and, on the other hand, not precipitately, or without due and great and overpowering cause, to involve this country in the calamities of war. He was himself a Fishmonger, and in connexion with the ostensible objects of the company, his lordship perpetrated a mild joke: I am told that to this day the inhabitants of this great metropolis are weekly and daily indebted to the guardian care of this corporation; for that there are multitudes of immigrants that come here from the depths of the ocean unfitted to mix with the population of this island, and being unable to obtain the necessary passport are refused an entrance through the vigilance of this ancient corporation. (Laughter.)

Earl RUSSELL, in replying on behalf of the House of Lords, praised that body as never interposing its own special power as a veto to the well-considered decision of the people at large. He eulogised the Reform Bill of 1832, and hoped that after an equal lapse of time the next generation would be as satisfied with the course Ministers had adopted in 1864, "entangled as their path was with many difficulties." He hoped that they also might deserve a coat and badge, in allusion to Mr. Doggett's bequest. His lordship further said:—

I trust it will be the future conduct of this nation, as it has been its past conduct, to combine an attentive examination of its institutions with a determined resolution to destroy abuses wherever they exist, to reform those institutions wherever they can be usefully reformed, and further, that they will combine that determination with an equally fixed resolution to respect the great framework of our constitution; because I am convinced that, imperfect as all human institutions necessarily are, never did man frame a constitution which more combined reverence for religion, regard for liberty, and loyalty for the throne, with the preservation of the rights of every individual who lives under the shelter and protection of the laws—(cheers)—I say, sir, that I am convinced that no people ever did combine the great and essential elements of prosperity and happiness so completely as the English people have done. (Cheers.)

Sir CHARLES WOOD returned thanks for the House of Commons; the LORD MAYOR for the Corporation; Sir J. PAGE WOOD for the Bench; and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for the Bar. In the course of the evening the men who gained the prize for the livery and badge given by Mr. Thomas Doggett, deceased, were called up, and received their rewards, each of the married men receiving from the chairman two bottles of wine in addition to the money prize.

NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

THE NEW ACT ON STREET MUSIC within the metropolitan district has been printed. Any householder within the metropolitan police district, personally, or by his servant, or by any police-constable, may now require any street musician or street singer to depart from the neighbourhood of the house on "account of the illness, or on account of the interruption of the ordinary occupation or pursuits of any inmate of such house, or for other reasonable or sufficient cause." Any person who shall sound or play an instrument, or sing in any public place near such

house, after being so required to depart, may be fined 40s., or committed, in the discretion of a magistrate, for three days. The party giving the offender into charge is to accompany the officer to the station, and to sign the charge-sheet. When a police-court is closed, the party charging the offender is to sign a recognisance, and in default the prisoner to be discharged.

THE NEW PUBLIC-HOUSE CLOSING ACT.—On Wednesday the act for further regulating the closing of public-houses and refreshment-houses within the metropolitan police district, the city of London, certain corporate boroughs, and other places, was issued. It is to be cited as "The Public-house Closing Act," and has immediate operation, being in force within the limits of the metropolitan police district, the city of London, and such corporate boroughs and districts of improvement commissions as adopt the same. All public-houses and refreshment-houses are to be closed between one and four o'clock in the morning, but the prohibition as to the sale of articles does not extend to lodgers therein. The law as to the closing of public-houses on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday is to extend to refreshment-houses. The act is to extend to free vintners. Occasional licences to exemption from the act may be granted by the local authorities (the police) to licensed victuallers and to refreshment house keepers. The new law may be adopted in corporate towns by a resolution. With regard to railway-stations, it is enacted that "nothing herein contained shall apply to the sale at a railway-station between the hours of one and four o'clock in the morning of excisable liquors or refreshments to persons arriving at or departing from such station by railroad." [At Bow-street Police-court on Thursday, Inspector Bribacombe, of the F division, reported to Mr. Henry that there was not a single charge of drunkenness on the sheet. No one had been brought tipsy to the police-station during the night. This was a most unusual occurrence, and he could only attribute it to the fact that the new act for the regulation and closing of all public-houses and refreshment-houses between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock a.m., had come into operation for the first time the previous night. Mr. Henry was very glad to hear of these probable results of the new act, which he believed would be most beneficial.]

THE NEW LAW ON TICKETS-OF-LEAVE.—The law on tickets-of-leave is amended by an act (27 and 28 Vic., cap. 47) just printed. No person is to be sentenced to penal servitude for a less period than five years, and after a previous conviction the least period is to be seven years. Justices, where authorised by the Secretary of State, can order corporal punishment for offences committed in convict prisons. With regard to tickets-of-leave, which are called "licenses" in the act, they are to be in the form set forth, and the "conditions" on which they are granted are stated. The parties are to be under the surveillance of the police, and to report themselves. On any infraction the offenders are to be remitted to their former custody to undergo the unexpired sentence in addition to the one inflicted for a subsequent offence.

YELVERTON v. YELVERTON.—JUDGMENT.

Judgment was given in this appeal on Thursday. The respondent is Marie Theresa Yelverton, formerly Longworth, and she claims to be the lawful wife of Major William Charles Yelverton, a son of Lord Avonmore, and now heir-presumptive to that title, formerly of the Royal Artillery, by virtue of a ceremony and form of promise of marriage gone through between the parties in Edinburgh, and which the respondent contends is a good marriage according to the law of Scotland, and also in virtue of a ceremony of marriage gone through between them according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at Rostrevor, in Ireland. After the marriage the appellant and respondent cohabited together for some time as man and wife, but in about a year after the alleged marriage the appellant married another lady, Mrs. Forbes, widow of the late Professor Forbes, of the University of Edinburgh. In consequence of the claim set up by the respondent to be his wife, the appellant brought a suit in the Court of Session in Scotland, the object of which was to have it declared that he was free from all matrimonial bonds in relation to the respondent, and the respondent simultaneously brought her suit to have it declared that she was by the law of Scotland the wife of the appellant. These suits were practically brought to trial together in the court below, and, in the first instance, the Lord Ordinary made an interlocutor by which he decided that the respondent was not the wife of the appellant; and on an appeal taken to the judges of the first division of the Inner House, this decision was reversed by a majority of the judges, the Lord President being in the minority, and an interlocutor was made declaring the respondent to be the lawful wife of the appellant by the law of Scotland. Against this decision the present appeal was brought.

The Lord Chancellor said that the respondent sought to establish the fact of her marriage in the court below, first, on the ground of a present promise made between the parties; secondly, if that contract was not sufficient, there was a subsequent marriage followed by cohabitation in Scotland. There was a subsequent religious ceremony in Ireland, but on the court below having ceded that point, the respondent had no right to plead it in this appeal, and he should not consider that question, but confine himself to what constitutes Scotch marriage. As to the first point, that there was an immediate promise of marriage by mutual consent between the parties in Edinburgh, on the 12th

April, 1857, he agreed that there must be a complete mutuality of consent to make a marriage; but the facts necessary to show a complete contract were allowed a wide latitude by the law of Scotland. When a marriage is alleged to be made by mutual consent, it is necessary that there must be certainty or allegation of time and place at which the promise was made. In his judgment, however, where marriage was pleaded by parties in Scotland by mutual consent, it was not necessary to prove the particular place and time at which the deliberate promise was made, and the rule as laid down by the Lord President was in his opinion put too strictly. The form of the promise, as alleged by the respondent, was the wording of the marriage service of the Church of England, and the Lord President urged that there was no evidence of it preserved by interchange of writing, or by the evidence of persons present. It was true that this omission had weakened the respondent's power of proving her case, but her statement was in accordance with the whole of her case, which was that the marriage was to be kept secret, and was so until after the parties had visited the Continent in 1858. But there were in the correspondence many allusions to the occurrences of the 12th April, which went to prove the truth of the allegations of the respondent; such as one written in a letter of 12th July, in which the respondent said that it was three months before that the appellant had acquired a right to call her his own. He was of opinion that the respondent had achieved a marriage on the 12th of April, but refused cohabitation, contrary to the affirmation of the appellant, until a subsequent religious ceremony was performed. It was much to the respondent's credit that she made this denial, as an admission of cohabitation at that time would have been to her advantage in one view of the case, as it would have fully completed the marriage "de presenti" in Scotland. It was alleged that for three or four years before the alleged marriage in Scotland, in a long correspondence, the respondent made indecent overtures to induce the appellant to marry her, and failing that to induce him to enter into a connection of a different character. It was a most unwarrantable deduction. Quoting some of the passages from which this deduction was attempted to be drawn, his lordship stated that the contrary was to be inferred. When the parties came to Edinburgh in 1857, they met for the purpose of arranging how the secret marriage which had been for years contemplated by them could be carried out, and that a promise to marry was given. It was alleged by the appellant that intercourse took place between the parties at this time, but no proof was given of it, and it was disbelieved by the judges below. The falsehood of this assertion ought to be taken into consideration in dealing with this case. A companion of the lady, Miss M'Farlane, and the persons in whose house she lodged, proved that there was no opportunity for such intercourse, but that the appellant visited her as an accepted suitor. Looking at the correspondence after the date when the alleged marriage took place, it would appear that the respondent left Edinburgh to avoid the importunities of the appellant to be allowed to consummate the marriage, until after some religious ceremony had taken place. It was difficult, however, in considering that correspondence to say more than it appeared there was a promise to marry—some solemn engagement to that effect. On receiving some marriage cards of a Mr. and Mrs. Shears, the appellant affected to believe that the respondent had married Mr. Shears; and he said "that he had been placed in a difficult position with regard to her, and one of all others the most painful—viz., that he had promised to do more than he could have performed when the time came." This was an elaborate act of affectation; and it did not derogate from the deduction that there had been a promise to marry, and that inference was strengthened by the reply of the respondent, in which she said she had sacrificed all but God to him. The true deduction from this part of the correspondence was that the lady firmly believed there was a solemn engagement of marriage between them, almost made perfect by a legal form, and requiring a religious ceremony to be binding on her conscience. After this difference there was a reconciliation, and things went on their previous footing, the correspondence proceeding; a part of that which took place before the meeting of the parties at Waterford in July had been destroyed, but, on the whole, he (the Lord Chancellor) had come to the conclusion that the respondent, after meeting the appellant at Waterford, and relying on the promise of an immediate marriage, the lady permitted cohabitation before the ceremony which took place at Rostrevor. The evidence gainsaying this on the part of the respondent he did not credit, but was of opinion that cohabitation occurred at Waterford. Whether the respondent relied on the Scotch or the Irish marriage, she was entitled to the benefit of the fact that she stated what had occurred in Scotland, and subsequently, to the Roman Catholic bishop, who was of opinion that no further marriage ceremony was necessary; but on her representations he consented to the performance of a ceremonial which was not an integral marriage, but a renewal of the matrimonial consent, the form used being that adopted according to the Roman Catholic ritual when only a renewal of marriage was intended. Much comment had been made on the fact of Mr. Mooney, the priest who performed this ceremony, having given a certificate as of a regular marriage, and although it was alleged that this was only intended for purposes of baptism of a child abroad, yet it was a most reprehensible proceeding, and tended much to render the evidence of Mr. Mooney questionable. But on the other hand, his account of the ceremony per-

formed at Rostrevor was confirmed, and it might be taken that it occurred as stated by him. This being so, he (the Lord Chancellor) thought there was nothing wanting to show *ex post facto* acknowledgment that a previous marriage had taken place between the parties, and this notwithstanding the allegation of the appellant that he only went through a form to satisfy the conscience of the lady. On their return to Scotland, the parties lived together as man and wife. It was to be gathered from the correspondence which subsequently took place that the appellant, in contemplation of the birth of a child, treated the connection between him and the respondent as a marriage, though he still insisted on its being a secret one; the lady having chosen this opportunity as a favourable one for a public declaration of marriage. Lord Brougham, who had been obliged to leave, had requested him to state that he was of opinion that there was a promise of marriage "de presenti." If the evidence failed to show the first point, that there was an immediate mutual consent to marry, there was proof of a promise to marry *in futuro*, followed by cohabitation in Scotland, and this, according to Scotch law, furnished a presumption that "copula" was the result of previous matrimonial consent. The only question was whether there was sufficient proof of such a promise. He held that in the correspondence there was sufficient to satisfy the rule of law that there must be written evidence of promise to marry. The case was reduced to the question whether the cohabitation in Scotland was to be referred to the previous marriage in Scotland. He was of opinion that that was the case, and that according to the Scotch law the appellant and respondent were legally man and wife.

Lord Wensleydale said he had come to the decided conclusion that there was no proof of promise of marriage *per verba de presenti*. It appeared to him that the evidence failed to establish an acknowledgment of promise to marry *in futuro*, and with regard to cohabitation it was necessary to have found that that took place within twenty-one days after such a promise in Scotland; and there was not enough in the evidence with regard to what took place in Ireland to bring the case within that rule. On a review of the whole correspondence and circumstances it was impossible to come to the conclusion that there was any complete and unconditional promise to marry between the parties up to the time at which they returned to Scotland from Ireland; nor was there anything in the subsequent correspondence sufficient to supply that proof.

Lord Chelmsford having glanced at the relations existing between the parties at Constantinople and in the Crimea, stated his opinion there was nothing in the circumstances of that time to show that there was any promise to marry by the appellant. In Scotland the material points of the case arose. But he was of opinion that there had been no such "copula" in Scotland as would constitute a legal marriage according to the Scotch law. "Copula" was necessarily to be local, and it was impossible to connect that which was alleged with the previous promise, nor could a renewal of cohabitation which had originally been illicit be referred to any alleged promise to marry which occurred after that illicit cohabitation. He was of opinion on the evidence and the law applicable to the case that the respondent had failed to establish her claim to be the lawful wife of the appellant, and that the interlocutor appealed against must be reversed.

Lord Kingsdown having pronounced against the Irish marriage, said it was clear that the appellant, at the early part of the correspondence, was writing in a way to alienate the respondent's affections, and his conduct was such as to lead to a belief that he was desirous of avoiding the danger of again meeting her. After all that had thus occurred, and after a long correspondence, the respondent went down to Scotland to meet the appellant, and the evidence, in his judgment, of what had occurred, was such as not to show either that a marriage took place between them, or that any promise to marry passed between them. On the whole, he was of opinion that the respondent had failed to establish a valid marriage with the appellant, and, therefore, the judgment of the court below ought to be reversed.

The judgment of the House, therefore, by a majority of three noble and learned lords to one, was that the decision of the court below be reversed, and the marriage between the appellant and the respondent be declared to be void.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that Mrs. Yelverton, now Longworth, awaited the result at her agent's. On being made aware that the decision was against her she swooned away, and for some time remained unconscious, passing from one fainting fit into another.

A minute of reference to oath has been lodged by Mrs. Yelverton, the practical result of which is to prevent the judgment being made final in Scotland until the parties to the suit have been examined in oath. Their evidence given in Ireland is considered most important.

A LADY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday afternoon a terrific thunderstorm passed over Inverness, and, we are deeply sorry to say, proved fatal to a young lady. Mr. and Miss McCleay had been out some distance in the country, and when crossing the wooden bridge over the Ness, Miss McCleay was struck by lightning, and was killed on the spot. Her mother, who was beside her, was seriously injured, and was for a time insensible with the shock. Miss McCleay was the daughter of the late Mr. McCleay, factor to Sir James Mackenzie, Avonch. — *Elgin Courier*.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Friday afternoon her Majesty the Queen went on board the iron-cased cupola ship Royal Sovereign, lying off Osborne, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Louis of Hesse. Captain C. Coles explained to her Majesty the construction and arrangement of the cupola and of the various parts of the ship. The daily papers contain a paragraph referring to the late Prince Consort's active patronage of Capt. Coles' plan as having given a special interest to her Majesty's visit to the Royal Sovereign. It is added that the Queen "repeatedly expressed to Captain Coles, who was on board by her special desire, the deep interest she had taken in his success, and her gratification to find it admitted on all sides to have been most complete."

On Saturday the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the infant Prince Albert Victor, arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. On Thursday and Friday they were at Goodwood races.

The foundation-stone of a memorial to the medical officers who fell in the Crimea was laid on Monday at Netley by the Prince of Wales.

The Queen and Royal family attended Whippingham Church on Sunday evening. The Dean of Westminster preached the sermon.

Her Majesty has intimated her intention to be present at the inauguration of the statue to the late Prince Consort on the North Inch of Perth about the end of August.

During her Majesty's absence from Windsor nearly 100 workpeople have been employed at the castle in re-decorating and re-gilding the Queen's private sitting-room and the grand staircase, and also making five additional rooms in Henry III.'s Tower.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. Another Cabinet Council was held on Monday.

Most of the members of the Cabinet have now left town. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and family have left for Inverary Castle, Argyllshire, for the autumn. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon have arrived at Wiesbaden, from Paris. Lord Stanley of Alderley has left for Germany. The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town yesterday to join Mrs. Gladstone and family at Hawarden Castle, Sir Stephen Glynne's seat in Flintshire. The Earl and Countess Russell have gone on a visit to Lord Harry Vane.

It is stated that the Duke of Newcastle has had another somewhat severe attack of his old complaint, the gout, which has rendered his removal from London at present impossible.

There is much talk in the Clubs (says the *Spectator*) of a coming shower of peerages, and people who know everything profess to consider six of them as certain. The Marquis of Westminster will, it is said, be rewarded for his immense wealth and staunch Whiggery by a dukedom; the services of the Premier will be acknowledged by making Lady Palmerston Viscountess Melbourne in her own right, with remainder to her second son, the Right Hon. W. Cowper; and Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, member for South Northumberland, and owner of vast mining property in that county, Sir W. Bulkeley, a man of great influence in Anglesey and Flintshire, and head of a very ancient family, and Mr. Denison, the Speaker, will all be made peers. The least probable name on this list is that of Sir Charles Wood, who told the electors of Halifax the other day that he should stand again, and who is always included in every list of peerages.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained Dr. Livingstone (the well-known African traveller) at dinner on Friday evening at Cambridge House, Piccadilly. A select party had the honour to join the circle.

It is said that owing to ill health the Earl of Carlisle is likely to retire for a while from public life, and that the Duke of Devonshire will probably be his successor in the viceroyalty.

To-morrow Prince Leopold will lay the first stone of a new infirmary at Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire. His Royal Highness is eleven years of age.

It is stated that Dr. Livingstone is to stay in England some four months, and it is rumoured that another volume of his African experiences will be given to the world. It is expected that at the meeting of the British Association, to be held at Bath on the 14th of September, the great traveller will give some account of his last adventures.

The Right Hon. T. H. S. Sotheron-Estcourt has improved in health, and will be able to leave town for his country seat.

NOTICE TO BOROUGH ELECTORS.—The overseers' lists of persons entitled to be registered as electors of boroughs were published on Monday, August 1st, and may be inspected at the doors of the churches and chapels and other public places of the several townships. All persons entitled, by length of occupation and the value of the property occupied, to be placed on the list should examine the same, to ascertain that their name, address, and the premises occupied, appear on the list, and are correctly described. Electors who have changed their place or places of occupation within the year commencing July 31st, 1863, and ending July 31st, 1864, should see that all the premises occupied in succession during this period are described in the list, as the omission of such description exposes the voter to objection, unless a re-claim be made on or before the 25th of August.

Obituary.

THE LATE EDWARD DIVETT, Esq., M.P.—In a cordial obituary notice of the late M.P. for Exeter, which city he has represented since 1832, the *Western Times* says:—

From 1832 to 1864 Mr. Divett continued to represent the city. He had to meet several opponents, and found that he could not hold his ground without an expenditure of time and labour which few men would have encountered. He was decided in his opinions, and he had adopted those opinions when there were but two classes—Reformers and anti-Reformers. When he first came out in public life, no man could be a member of the corporation unless he went to church, took the sacrament, and avowed himself to be a Churchman. The Parliamentary franchise was denied to the householder, however respectable—by a perversion of the old English rights, the franchise was confined to freemen and freeholders—householders went for nothing—however great their stake in the city. The corporation was self-elected, and managed the city property as if it were its own. It met in secret, and treated the burgesses as serfs. The East India Company had a monopoly of government and of territory in her Majesty's Indian empire—which was not then her Majesty's; slavery was an established institution of our colonies, and a home-grown monopolist laid on the shoulders of the working man the heavy burthen of a bread-tax, which wrung millions on millions yearly out of the industry of the country for the benefit of one class alone. The Church was an encumbrance upon the soil, rendering by its imposition of tithe in kind the very name of religion execrable by the bitter feelings of hatred and uncharitableness which the accursed system engendered between parson and parishioner.

Edward Divett was before he entered Parliament an advocate for the restoration to the Dissenter of municipal rights—to the Roman Catholic of freedom and equality before the law—to the citizen generally the franchise of Parliamentary representation.

Having been returned in the first Reformed Parliament he had art and part in restoring municipal institutions to the people. He helped to strike the fetter off the slave, and to open the Indian empire to the enterprise of our traders. He laboured with zeal and success to get an untaxed loaf for the artisan, and he sought every means of extending the blessings of education to the people.

His political principles were liberal through life. He advocated the ballot because he found the freedom of the elector trammelled by the unscrupulous use which the Tory gentry made of their power. He advocated shorter Parliaments; and nearly thirty years ago he introduced a bill into Parliament to repeal the odious impost of Church-rates.

His sterling honesty and transparent manliness of character endeared him to all who ever had dealings with him. His frank and generous nature made him forget injuries and opposition as soon as the contest was over.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—On Tuesday last the Old Scholars' Friendly Association had their annual picnic excursion at Nutfield, the seat of H. E. Gurney, Esq., the treasurer of the parent institution, who had kindly invited them to spend the day there. About 110 were present, together with Mr. J. Soul, the secretary of the institution. The day was all that could be wished after the heavy rains of the two previous days, which enabled the party to enjoy the pleasures which awaited them in the park and pleasure grounds of that charming property. It need not be stated that the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Gurney by the extra provision they had made in the shape of second courses and dessert, added greatly to the enjoyment of the body, which had been much exhausted by cricket, bat-and-ball, boating, and other manual exertions. After dinner, and as is customary on great occasions, the health of the "Queen and Prince, our patrons," was duly honoured, and the National Anthem sung by the practised choir of old scholars; then followed, "Prosperity to the Orphan Working School and kindred Institutions," to which Mr. Soul responded; next, "Success to the Orphan Working School Friendly Association," "Health to H. E. Gurney, Esq., and Mrs. Gurney, with thanks for their entertainment"; and not the least interesting feature of the proceedings was the presentation to Mr. James Hallowell, the treasurer of the society, of an electro tea-service, cruet-stand and fittings, and an elegant set of china, the cost of which had been met by about seventy old scholars and one or two other friends connected with the school, added to which was an address beautifully inscribed on vellum by one of the old scholars, which was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Hallowell, and suitably acknowledged. The house, the farm, dairies, graperies, &c., were all thrown open to the party, which was a rich treat, as many of the young people had never seen anything of the kind before. Many of the governors of the charity have large parks and noble mansions, and it would confer a great benefit if some of them were to imitate Mr. Gurney's example, and not only invite the old scholars, but take the children of the school once a year for a day. It should be stated that the Friendly Society is for the relief of the sick and the poor among the old scholars, and would be glad of additional funds for this purpose. Another branch is to aid the parent society, and that has given 200 guineas to its funds. Mr. Soul, of 32, Ludgate-hill, will be glad to receive contributions for the Friendly Society.

EXECUTION AT NEWGATE.—The wretched young man, Bricknell, who some weeks since murdered his sweetheart in a tavern at the New Cattle-market, Islington, in an uncontrollable fit of jealousy, was executed on Monday at Newgate. He seems to have been perfectly resigned to die, and he met his fate with a firmness not frequently witnessed under such circumstances. The usual crowd had assembled, but no gross cases of misbehaviour are reported.

Literature.

THE OXFORD GREEK NEW TESTAMENT.*

The Oxford University Press has just issued the noblest edition of the New Testament in Greek ever published in this country. All scholars will thankfully admit that it places them under the greatest possible obligations to those who have undertaken so great a work, and that it is of quite incomparable value for all the higher studies of the ancient text. Its design will be best explained by the reproduction of the following extract from a paper, which was prepared for the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, and which is given in the preface to the present work:—

"It seems desirable to print in full the Greek text of the New Testament as it is found in the earliest MSS., in a form admitting of being easily read, and, if possible, at such a price as to be generally accessible to students.

"For the purpose of judging on the weight of evidence for a particular reading, it is necessary to have the most complete collections of ancient MSS., versions, and citations; and this need is provided for by the works of Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles, with the earlier critical collections.

"For the purpose of judging on the probability of a reading having been changed in the course of transcription, exact representations of the MSS. in facsimile, or as near facsimile as possible, are necessary: and these have been supplied already in the great but costly works of Kipling, Woide, Tischendorf, and others.

"But to enable students to judge of the general character of a MS. text, or to appreciate the meaning of a passage according to the readings of a particular codex, it is important that the text should admit of being easily and continuously read, without the attention being distracted in deciphering the continuous uncial writing, or in referring to the *Varia Sectiones* as usually printed; and this, it is believed, has not been done in any edition, except the recent publication of the Vatican MS.

"It seems the best course to combine the several ancient texts in one volume, so as to allow of their being easily compared with one another, in an edition, to use the words of Bentley, speaking of the facsimile edition contemplated by Mill, 'quæ una pagina et in uno conspectu, codicem Alex. et Cantabrigiensem, dec. representet . . . adeo ut qui tuam editionem sibi comparevit, ipsa illa propemodum archetypa versare manibus atque oculis usurpare videatur.'

"For this purpose the printing in parallel columns appears most convenient."

In carrying out this design the text of the Gospels has been printed in four parallel columns, from the Codex Alexandrinus (A), the Codex Vaticanus (B), the Codex Ephraemi Syri rescriptus (C), and the Codex Bezae (D). But, as the Codex Alexandrinus is wanting in the commencement of Matthew, as far as xxv. 6, the deficiency has been supplied from the Codex Dublinensis rescriptus (Z); and from the point at which A begins, the remaining portions of Z, which is extremely fragmentary, have been arranged in a separate division at the foot of the other four. In the Acts of the Apostles a similar arrangement gives the text of the Codex Laudianus (E) in addition to the texts of the four great MS. The Epistles of Paul are given from A, B, C, and the Codex Claromontanus (D ep). The Catholic Epistles are in three columns only, from A, B, and C. The text of the Apocalypse also is in three columns, from A and C, and from the Codex Vaticanus 2066, especially valuable from the rarity of uncial MSS. of that portion of the New Testament. It requires further to be stated, in order that the character of this work may be fully understood, that the cursive letter is adopted—as was, we think, most necessary to the usefulness of the book; that contractions are not retained in the text, though marked in the notes; that the words are divided; that breathings and accents have been introduced; that the modern punctuation is given, and, as a rule, from the Oxford edition of 1859; that the points in the MSS. are represented wherever doubt might possibly arise; that the paragraphs of each MS. are exhibited; that the usual orthography is adopted—*itacisms* being given in the notes, though not in the text; and that "manifest mistakes of the copyists are corrected"—which, however, would be a doubtful feature were it not that the actual reading of the MS. is also given in the notes. It is to be observed, that "the text exhibits the reading of the *prima manus* so far as that reading can be fairly ascertained"; and where that is not the case "the reading by a later hand is printed in thick type, and the probable or possible reading by the first hand, if such can be conjectured, mentioned in a note." When leaves are wanting to a MS. the deficiency is marked by blank columns having the heading, *Def. Cod.*: but where only words are missing, lines (thus — —), and where letters only, asterisks, are

* *Novum Testamentum Græce, Antiquissimorum Codicum Textus, in Ordine Parallelo Dispositi, accedit Collatio Codicis Sinaitici.* Edidit EDWARDUS H. HANSELL, S.T.B., Lector Theologie in Collegio S. Magdalenæ, Oxon. Three Vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press, London: Macmillan and Co.

employed for the same purpose. The editor states that it was originally intended to give the readings of the *prima manus* or original hand alone, and to notice only occasionally the readings of revisers; but, as the work went on, he became convinced that all the readings by later hands should be mentioned; and he has, therefore, with much additional labour, described in the notes all such alterations.

It seemed desirable to the promoters of this work, that "the variations of each MS. from 'some one common text' should be indicated. The text selected is that of Robert Stephens, the edition of 1550,—that is to say, the third or royal edition; and a set of symbols, which need not here be explained, has been employed to mark the deviations from that text.

The text of the Codex Alexandrinus is printed from the facsimile edition of Woide, compared with the edition of Mr. Basil Cowper issued in 1860, and in many instances collated with the original MS., either by the Editor, or by Dr. Scott, master of Balliol. In the case of the Vatican Codex, the collation for the present edition was made from the Roman quarto of 1857; and again collated with the octavo of 1859. These differ considerably, and the difference is not accounted for: they are therefore cited as the Maian editions 1 and 2 respectively. The MS. has more recently been examined by Mr. Burgon, Dean Alford, and Mr. Cure; and they have contributed the results of their inspections to this work. The editor remarks on the large number of verifications received from Dr. Alford; but expresses the opinion, in which all scholars must agree, "that a thorough collation of this venerable MS. from first to last is still a desideratum." The text of the Ephraem rescript is taken from Tischendorf's edition; that of the Codex Bezae from Kipling's edition,—with an appendix of corrections by Mr. Scrivener, who has, we learn, a new edition of the MS. in preparation. The text of the Codex Laudianus for the Acts has been taken from the MS. in the Bodleian, and then compared with the edition of Hearne. Tischendorf's printed edition of the text of the Claromontanus in Paul's epistles has been followed; and Dr. Barrett's facsimile of the Dublin MS. containing fragments of Matthew—to which is added a list of additional letters deciphered by Dr. Tregelles. Lastly, the Vatican Apocalypse is given from Cardinal Mai's edition, with readings from that of Tischendorf.

These various texts occupy two volumes of 600 and 670 pages. They are exquisitely printed, in a splendid Greek type, on fine paper; and being issued in a half-morocco binding, come to the purchaser's hand in a handsome permanent form. At first sight the corrigenda to each volume look rather numerous; but considering the nature of the work, and the painful watchfulness which it must have involved, we confess to our surprise that errors have not been more numerous, and that they have been detected in cases so minute.

The third volume consists of notes—containing those matters which we have already stated to be referred from the text—and of appendixes. Of the latter, the first is a collation of the Codex Sinaiticus, which it is most useful to have thus at hand in consulting the texts given in full; the second consists of corrections for the Codex Vaticanus, from various sources; and the third contains *facsimiles* of some of the MSS. represented in the work, viz., (1) a page of the Ephraem rescript, with the superadded writing, and the same without the superadded writing, (2) two leaves of the Codex Claromontanus, and (3) one of the Codex Laudianus. The editor was not able to obtain special *facsimiles* of the Alexandrian, Vatican, Cambridge, and Dublin MSS.; but three of these have already been published in *facsimile*, and of the other, the Vatican, nothing satisfactory has been produced, unless it be a photograph of a portion of a page obtained by Mr. Burgon.

No praise is too high for the design and execution of this work. If blemishes unknown to the editor should be detected, still it has done so much for the student of the New Testament which had never been done before, that it is to be received with the most earnest gratitude. Every possessor of these volumes will look on them at all times with intense pleasure, and every scholar with a sense of deep indebtedness.

The editor closes his elaborate preface with some just remarks, in the spirit of all believing and reverent scholarship, on the fact that none of the divergencies of MSS. affect the general character of the New Testament record, or any of its particulars in matters of moment. "The greater the number of various readings, the greater the likelihood of our arriving at the 'original text.' And what he says of the latest of these ancient witnesses, the long-buried and now-recovered Codex Sinaiticus, is true of them all—each 'vindicates its individuality by its own errors and variations, yet tells substantially the same tale with the rest.'

MR. MOON AND "THE DEAN'S ENGLISH."*

There is really something quite refreshing about Mr. Moon's *brochures*. He must excuse our confessing to a slight sense of amusement, on a first perusal of his strictures on the Dean. The spirit of hearty vehemence by which they were pervaded only failed to elicit our complete sympathy, because it seemed to us that the object of so vigorous an assault was after all a "man of straw." The faults of style, and even of grammatical structure, in Dean Alford's essays, were so obvious that a less grave mode of exposure would have seemed to us more appropriate. However, we thank Mr. Moon very cordially for what he has done, and have no hesitation in saying that he has so far succeeded in his vindication of pure and correct as opposed to lax and slipshod English, as to deserve the gratitude of those who, like us, deem our mother tongue, in all its restraints as well as in all its liberties, to be one of the most precious inheritances of Englishmen.

There is a popular saying about certain things which everyone supposes himself capable of doing, if not better than his neighbour, at least perfectly well. One of them, if we remember rightly, is to stir the fire. Another might, with almost equal truth, be said to be, *to write*. Not that every man supposes himself to possess the point, the richness, the brilliancy of our classic authors; this could, of course, only be truly said of a maniac; but almost everybody gives himself credit for a certain faculty of saying what he has to say with peculiar appropriateness and force. And there is a certain amount of truth in the delusion. Our style is as essentially part of ourselves as our noses, our complexions, our personal features generally; and by a benignant arrangement of Providence, we cannot help liking what is our own. One good result in connection with the matter before us is, that we don't try to ape the way in which other people write. We get rid of such obvious faults of expression as would render us peculiar or liable to be misunderstood, and so far conform to a regular standard; but in all that various action and reaction of thought and feeling upon language, out of which the intricacies and varieties of style, properly so called, flow, we have no aim to be other than ourselves.

So far, so good. And it is one of the very greatest charms of our real literature that the individualities it reflects are so rich and various. But it is none the less desirable that we should distinctly understand what are those "liberties" and "restraints" to which we have referred; and one result of the controversy to which the attention of the public is once more called, will, we hope, be an extended conviction of the need which exists for more thorough and systematic study of English, as part of the groundwork of education. We agree with Mr. Moon in thinking it not altogether a satisfactory state of things that, "at our public schools," every boy should be left "to pick up his English where and how 'he could.'" Had the same kind of attention been paid to our own idiom, which is regularly, and indeed most judiciously, bestowed on that of Virgil or Euripides, the greater part of the questions discussed, both in Dean Alford's essays and in Mr. Moon's replies, would have stood in no need of discussion. This is a plea which, as some of our readers will remember, has been again and again urged in the columns of the *Nonconformist*; but which, by whomsoever advanced, is still very far from having been practically admitted. Only to think of the deliberate defence of such expressions as the following, so justly condemned by Mr. Moon:—"Speak no coarser than usual," "A decided 'weak point,'" "He is wiser than me," &c. Why, the very sound of them is barbarous. It is worth remembering that, while there is one kind of priggishness which shows itself in pedantic adherence to petty rules, there is one which felicitates itself on departing from them at every opportunity. We have met with some people who seemed to take a positive pleasure in using such expressions as, "That's him," or, "The three first verses" of a chapter. To minds so tempered, it might be quite possible even to think the arrangement, "Hath the Lord *only* spoken by Moses," preferable to the reading of the authorised version in Numbers xii. 2 (curiously, indeed, denied to be so by Dean Alford), "Hath the Lord spoken *only by Moses*"; or to see in Thomson's line of the well-known Britannia ode—

The nations not so blest as thee,

a perfectly allowable construction. Away with all needless and artificial rules, say we, indeed—as energetically as the most energetic. But the

* *The Dean's English: A Criticism on the Dean of Canterbury's Essays on the Queen's English.* By G. WASHINGTON MOON, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Second Edition, London: Hatchard and Co.

elementary and natural laws of a language fetter only the impatient or the unskilful; and in the living freedom with which genius obeys those laws is its strength and mastery shown.

"The unchartered freedom tries," says Wordsworth—in vindicating the self-imposed bondage of the Sonnet; and in so saying, he enunciated a principle no less philosophically human than wide in its application.

We must not be understood as agreeing with Mr. Moon in all his remarks. In some cases he strikes us as quite hypercritical. Such sentences as the following, for example, to which he takes exception, if not particularly elegant, are yet certainly admissible; especially in writing which partakes of a conversational character:—

"If I had believed I need [according to Mr. Moon, it should have been needed] not have troubled myself, &c."

"I did not allude to the letter at all."

"A vehicle which would have been broken to pieces in a deep rut, or come [for have come] to grief in a bottomless swamp."

Still the points raised—even where we do not agree with Mr. Moon—possess interest; and in a great many cases, his analysis lays bare faults of so gross a nature as to surprise even ourselves, whose opinion of the "Dean's English" is sufficiently well-known to our readers. We had occasion to cull hastily a few specimens of grammatical curiosities from the essays towards which Mr. Moon is here so unsparingly severe:—we may perhaps be forgiven (by our readers) if we avail ourselves of the hortus siccus of Mr. Moon's carefully-assorted cabinet, and add just one or two more:—

"Sometimes the editors of our papers fall, from their ignorance, into absurd mistakes."

"In all abstract cases where we merely speak of numbers the verb is better singular."

"That fertile source of mistakes (!) among our clergy, the mispronunciation of Scripture proper names."

"This smells very strong of the lawyer's clerk."

"I hope some who read these lines will be induced to leave off pronouncing them [the words 'covetous' 'covetousness'] 'covetous' and 'covetousness.' I can assure them that when they thus call them, one at least of their hearers has his appreciation of their (!) teaching disturbed."

"A man does not lose his mother now in the papers." (!)

In short, we do not believe that any work yet published on the subject has presented such a *seges mendorum* of every kind as the much-talked-of "Plea for the Queen's English," which has called forth so vehement a rejoinder from Mr. Moon.

We ought to add that the authorities appealed to by Mr. Moon are somewhat out of date, and scarcely to be recommended to the English student of to-day. There has been a new birth of English literature since the publication of Lindley Murray's Grammar and Blair's "Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres." The very phrase, "Belles Lettres" is happily defunct. The appeal to William Cobbett will be more readily allowed as valid: for the "Grammar" of that terse and vigorous, though coarse, writer can scarcely be said to have been supplanted by any similar work. We believe the best guide to the niceties of English idiom is, after all, unfortunately, a work not in English, but in German,—the Germans having adopted the rational course of bringing their patient study and critical acumen to bear upon English no less than upon Latin or Greek literature. We may just add that Mr. Moon might have enforced his opinion, sound as it is, ament the teaching of English, by names which would have carried greater weight with scholars than that of the "English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge."

There is one curious incident in connection with the Queen's-English controversy, which, while we are noticing the present reprint, we can scarcely help referring to. Dean Alford informed us in the preface to his republication, that his opponent had, since writing, enjoyed the hospitalities of the deanery, and that thus—so we interpreted—a new and interesting chapter had been added to the proverbial amenities of literary debate. It seems, however, that the sting of contemptuous comment had pierced too deeply, and rankled too unpleasantly, for even decanal blandishments to prove a perfectly successful anodyne; and Mr. Moon's preface contains the following amongst other comments upon the "situation," suggestive of imperfect reconciliation:—

"I accept his [Dean Alford's] explanation respecting the objectionable epithets contained in the reply to my first letter. . . . But I must add that Dr. Alford's denial of his having called me an ass is too much after the manner of the old Quaker gentleman's denial that his son was a fool. 'Thou art not a fool, John,' said the old man to the youth. 'Thank thee, father, thank thee; I am much obliged to thee for the expression of thy good opinion.' 'No, John, thou art no fool; for experience makes fools wise, and it has not made thee wise.'"

"My remarks refer to certain expressions in the lecture which has appeared since my pleasant visit to Canterbury—a lecture not printed exactly as spoken. I do not remember to have heard, as the Dean's guest, that my criticisms were the *cavils* of one not in the enjoy-

ment of common sense. At the same time, I am able to appreciate a hospitality which I considered as conciliatory when I accepted it; and for that hospitality, without discussing its motive, I now beg to offer my grateful thanks."

Mr. Moon writes with uniform ease, freshness, and perspicuity; and the little volume before us may be safely commended to the attention of our readers.

DOMESTIC STORIES.*

Tales which confine themselves to the scenes of every-day life, which rigidly eschew everything savouring of romance or sentiment, whose characters and incidents are essentially commonplace, though not the most exciting, are those which are most calculated to be useful and instructive. They need certainly to be written with great care, lest they degenerate into a succession of prosy conversations and wearisome details, in which the interest of the reader is speedily lost. Even where they are most successful there are not a few who will vote them slow; but if they be needlessly spun out, if there be little of real humanity in the actors, or stir and movement in the story—if we are invited to do homage to some paragon of goodness—if there be confusion in the plot, or, worse still, endless digressions which do nothing to advance the main action—then they certainly become insufferable bores. It is not wonderful that of the class only a few are very good, while, though a considerable number possess fair excellence, the great majority, it must be confessed, are miserably poor, feeble in thought, uninteresting in plot, and loose in style. It could hardly be otherwise. The works of those who have achieved success in this department are so simple that it was very natural that many should fancy that to imitate them was easy, and that they had only to give a picture of people they themselves had known, and a recital of events they had seen, to produce books quite as admirable as those to which so much of popular favour had been accorded. There is, therefore, continually a large production of works of this order, and we may be very thankful if sometimes, amid the quantities of chaff, we can pick up a few grains of real wheat.

"Linnet's Trial" is far above the average of tales of its class, though it will hardly, we think, be so popular as its predecessor, "Twice Lost." It is rarely indeed that the second venture of a writer who has made a successful *début* in fiction answers the expectations of his friends. We are often reminded how critics have failed to detect the merit of the first works of writers who have afterwards won high distinction, but we are not sure that they do not almost as frequently commit mistakes in the opposite direction. A list of the unfulfilled prophecies of future eminence, hazarded on the appearance of a tale of promise by some fresh author, would be curious, and might serve to modify some of the popular notions as to the harshness with which young writers are treated by the critics. The second tales, however, of those who have been thus kindly treated often meet with a very different reception. Perhaps authors may themselves be at fault. Having first produced a work which was the fruit of years of thought and observation, they may be tempted by the plaudits which they have received to write again ere they have had time to collect fresh materials, or to mature their views, and so by being too hasty may peril the position they have secured. Or, perhaps, the public may be too expecting, and reviewers less disposed to be generous to those who can no longer ask the indulgence shown to mere neophytes. Whatever be the explanation, it is certain that these second efforts are frequently unsuccessful, and "Linnet's Trial" will hardly be an exception to this rule—at least, it is not likely to win such commendations as greeted its predecessor. In saying this, however, we would not be understood as at all disparaging its merits. It is a tale of considerable beauty and interest, and told with great life and force. Though the plot is not very elaborate, it has evidently been constructed with great care, and reflects considerable credit on the author's artistic powers. Many of the characters are drawn in a manner which proves the painter to be a keen and thoughtful, though not unkindly, observer of men around her. An element of practical wisdom pervades and gives value to the whole, while there are occasional touches of humour that light up passages which would otherwise be heavy and dull. Of the general tone of the book we can speak in the highest terms. The type of virtue commended is noble and manly, perhaps somewhat too chivalrous for the ideas of many, but, at all events, generous and unselfish, and free from any taint of sickly sentiment. One of the greatest faults of the book is the excessive length

of some of its conversations, especially in the earlier part. Had these been curtailed, and had the tale been worked out more fully in some of its parts, the result of the whole would have been more effective. With the materials before her, the writer might certainly have done much more. Here and there, there are suggestive hints which are not followed out; and while at first we are needlessly detained, after our interest has been thoroughly awakened, we are hurried on too rapidly to a *denouement*, which in some respects fails to meet the anticipation excited.

"Linnet" is a young wife, of impulsive spirit, literary tastes, and somewhat broad ideas, brought by her marriage to reside in a family of extra Puritanic strictness, with a little spice of pharisaic complacency. Its younger members, the half-sisters of her husband, are simply unacquainted with the world, and narrow because of their ignorance. But Mr. Forester, the father, is stiff, formal, and harsh, and little disposed to tolerate any deviation from his cherished opinions. A man who prohibited his children from reading Mrs. Hemans because her poetry was too sentimental, and Campbell's because it was too difficult, who was horrified at the idea of their looking into Shakspeare or Walter Scott, who, in fact, "liked Gray's 'Elegy in a Churchyard' better than anything else," and restricted the poetic reading of his family to Heber's hymns, Cowper's minor poems, the "Casket," the "Carcanet," and others of a similar order, was certainly not very likely to harmonise well with a young girl of ardent energetic genius, whose literary tastes had been cultivated without any thought of restriction, who revelled in everything which her father-in-law would most have disapproved, and who had even herself taken part in private theatricals at her own home. We were prepared at first to expect that her trial would consist in the collision between opinions and tastes so diametrically opposed, but this point is brought out with less prominence than we should have anticipated. Her trouble arose mainly from an unmerited reproach in which her husband was involved during his residence on military duty in India. With what trusting confidence she clung to him, and with what patient, noble heroism she bore herself through the painful ordeal she had to pass, how wisely she accommodated herself to the circumstances in which she was placed, how happy was her quiet influence upon her husband's family, our readers will best learn from the book itself, whose secrets we have no intention to disclose here.

One defect of the story is that there is in reality a double plot. The tale of Rose Forrester, which occupies a considerable portion of the work, has very little relation to Linnet's own trials. At the same time we would not have it omitted. Rose, the fresh, untutored girl to whom everything round her on her first visit to Linnet was so strange, and much of it so improper—so very shy, but whose shyness had so very little humility at bottom of it—who had not "courtesy in her the vocabulary," but from whom Linnet's kindness and her own trouble called forth the "real human being" hidden in this "uncouth disguise"—is a capital portrait. Equally clever is young Brandon, genial and gay, so wrapt up in egotism that he is scarcely conscious of the evil he is working until it is forced home upon him, but redeeming much by the noble qualities which he afterwards displayed. This capacity to bring out the blending of good and evil in a character is one of the crucial tests of a novelist's power. It is comparatively easy to paint faultless perfection or unredeemed villany; the great difficulty is to develop a character in which the opposing elements are continually crossing each other, and so balanced that the struggle is long and the issue doubtful. In this our author has shown considerable tact. Of the other personages of the story we cannot speak at length. Sir Jasper de Bragge, who believes in nobody but himself, and fancies that his tenants and dependents are simply made to minister to his own glory, who hates the very name of progress, and believes popular education to be one of the curses of the time, is a capital specimen of a race of rural despots, once very numerous, and not yet, we fear, quite extinct. His lady-wife is a fitting companion, and the encounters between her and their hopeful son are among the most amusing scenes of the book. One word of praise we must bestow on Miss Carr, who is a full-length sketch of a gossip, well designed and capitally executed.

"Blythe House" is not equal in merit to "Linnet's Trials," and is evidently the work of a less experienced writer, but it has about it all the charm of simplicity and truthfulness. We can hardly call it a tale, for the different parts have so little coherence that they might easily have been divided into separate stories. The plot in every case is of the slightest possible texture, yet are the incidents so told as to keep up the attention of the reader through the greater part of the volume. The latter part,

* *Linnet's Trial*. Two Vols. By the Author of "Twice Lost." London: Virtue Brothers and Co.
Blythe House. By R. F. H. London: Virtue Brothers and Co.

however, is an excrescence. After the death of the unhappy Julia, there is really nothing left to tell, and the interest of the book is weakened by the unwise effort to lengthen it out. There is nothing very original in the characters introduced, but among them are some who inspire our sympathy and admiration. The maiden sister, so perfect in her housekeeping, so anxious for her brother's comfort, so overflowing with gentleness and kindness, yet so prone to oppose every plan when first suggested, and afterwards to become the most active in its advancement, is a well-drawn portrait. It is impossible, too, not to admire the rough but large and tender-hearted Mackinnon, so guileless in his own character, so cruelly wronged, and so nobly forgiving. We have read the book with interest, and have pleasure in giving it a word of kindly commendation.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Wisdom of our Fathers:—Selections from the Writings of Lord Bacon. With a Memoir. (Religious Tract Society.) The most excellent selection from the writings of Bacon that has ever been made, and one which ought to become a household book throughout the land. The memoir is written with good judgment and pure taste, contrasting directly with a strange attempt at a Life of Bacon, that bore a well-known name, published by the society some years ago. The present writer has been strongly influenced by the "Personal History," &c., of Mr. Hepworth Dixon. The selections are not confined to Bacon's directly theological writings; though they consist mainly of passages of a religious character. Regarding the works of the author as of five classes, theological, ethical, philosophical, forensic, and miscellaneous, of each class a brief account is given by the editor; and though in the two most important classes, the ethical and philosophical, the Essays only in the former, and the "Advancement of Learning" chiefly in the latter, furnish passages which have been thought suited to the purpose of this volume, the reader new to Bacon will get a good general notion of the character and objects of his works. Even those most familiar with the religious complexion of Bacon's writings, will be struck anew with the believing and reverent attitude of his mind, his adherence to orthodox Christian doctrine, and his intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures and with theology. The editor has included the "Paradoxes," the genuineness of which he thinks has been called in question without sufficient reason. The piece itself is no doubt a very remarkable one; and one to be preserved in literature, and to be made more extensively known. But Bacon's latest editors have we think, reasoned conclusively against its being ascribed to him. The evidence in its favour is no more than that somebody, seven years after Bacon's death, either thought the piece his, or chose to take advantage of his eminent name. It is very significant that Rawley did not know it: and more still, that amongst the mass of Bacon's papers, where everything else that he wrote may be said to be represented more or less, there is no fragment which can suggest the "Paradoxes." Of internal evidence men judge variously, according to knowledge, capacity of sympathy, delicacy of perception, and so on: but for ourselves we think the opinion of Mr. Spedding juster than that of the present editor, who thinks that "the internal evidence is strong," while the former maintains that there is nothing from which we can safely infer either that it was not Bacon's or that it was. We are heartily glad, however, that it is somewhere reproduced; and only add Mr. Spedding's words—"It is the work of an orthodox Churchman of the early part of the 17th century, who fully and unreservedly accepting 'on the authority of revelation the entire scheme of Christian theology, and believing that the provinces of faith is altogether distinct from that of reason, found a pleasure in bringing his spiritual loyalty into stronger relief by confronting and numbering up the intellectual paradoxes it involved. In these days of uncertain faith it has indeed been mistaken for sarcastic, but I can have no doubt whatever that it was written (whoever wrote it) in the true spirit of the *credo quia impossibile*, and not only in perfect sincerity, but also in profound security of conviction. One might as well suppose that the Athanasian creed was written in derision of the particular doctrine of the Trinity, as that this was written in derision of the doctrines of the Christian Church in general."

The Man of Business, considered in six aspects: A Book for Young Men. (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.) Originally published in New York, and now reprinted in a complete form for the first time. The subjects are well defined, and the authors are amongst the most eminent American preachers. "The Young Man of Business" is "cheered and encouraged" by Dr. James W. Alexander; the "Position, Influence, and Duties" of men of business are comprehensively and powerfully described by Dr. Todd; their "Perplexities and Temptations" by Dr. Tyng; the "Intellectual Culture" they should seek is set forth by Dr. Stearns; and their "Home Responsibilities" and "Responsibilities as Citizens and Church-members," by Dr. Ferris and Dr. Sprague. We agree with the editor, that it is written carefully, suggestively, and practically; and it presents aspects of business life too little studied and seldom justly estimated by those who are thrown into the midst

of such life while still in the immaturity of youth. Although some of the sections are rather laboured and diffuse, it is eminently a good book, fitted to exert a purifying and strengthening influence on young men who will quietly submit themselves to the teaching of its wise and friendly pages.

St. Paul the Apostle: A Biblical Portrait. By W. F. BESSER, D.D. Translated from the German by F. BULTMANN; with Introductory Notice by J. S. HOWSON, D.D. (Nisbet and Co.) Dr. Besser is favourably known to those who read choice works in spiritual interpretation of the Bible, as the author of volumes on the Gospel of St. John, which have been translated into our own language. It appears, however, that his translator, Mrs. Huxtable, introduced him by the Christian name of his cousin; and Mr. Bultmann has been requested to put that small matter right;—his name is not *Rudolph*, but *William Frederic*. Dr. Howson, also, is known to all our readers, and the subject of Besser's present work is one with which he is so learnedly and spiritually acquainted, that his recommendation carries the highest possible authority: and he says, "as regards the supernatural character of Christianity, the redemption wrought for us by Christ, and the reverence due to the Holy Scriptures, Dr. Besser will be found unflinching." His "Paulus" is a popular book as opposed to a mere theological treatise; but it is evidently based on a careful, minute, and prolonged study of all that is said "in the New Testament by St. Paul and of St. Paul." The author divides the Apostle's life into periods thus named—The Chosen Vessel, the Pharisee, the Persecutor, the Won of the Lord Jesus, the Labourer, the Prisoner of Jesus Christ; and then brings the light of his exposition to bear on the character of the man, under the aspects of the Man of Faith, the Man of Hope, the Man of Love, and the Man of the Church. We wish the work had another form, more attractive, and more convenient for reference. It is a series of ten sermons or lectures, rather than an organised treatise or developed biography or concentrated spiritual teaching. But it has been popular in Germany, and may become so in this country. It will powerfully influence thoughtful and devout readers, and may even be found useful by those who have to give living forms to the facts, and new and various applications to the truths and examples, of the Scriptures. The author's High-Church Lutheranism ought to be understood by his readers, that they may weed his doctrinal statements a little.

The Complete Works of Richard Sibbes, D.D. Edited, with Memoir, by the Rev. A. B. GROSART. Vol. VII., containing Miscellaneous Sermons, Indexes, &c. (Edinburgh: J. Nichol.) Another noble series of volumes is completed in the "Standard Library of Puritan Divines"; and the entire works of Sibbes in a complete form are for the first time accessible to the lovers of the rich and rare writing of one who was as truly a man of genius (even though without "the awful crown") as he was a "man of God." Most fittingly does his loving editor, whose fidelity and pains are beyond all praise, speak of "the treasures of thought, wisdom, spiritual insight, tenderness, and consolation, of this incomparable 'old worthy.'" If we have sometimes thought Mr. Grosart's notes were a little ostentatious of out-of-the-way knowledge, or burdened with things unnecessary, we have never been wanting in admiration for his devotedness as an editor or for his almost unequalled familiarity with his author and all kindred literature. He deserves, on completing his labours, the most cordial thanks of all who love Puritan theology or who reverence literary faithfulness. His analyses of the more important treatises are highly useful, and taken with the elucidatory and illustrative notes, throw much light on the man and his works, so long but partially appreciated or imperfectly known. To the present volume are added a bibliographical list of editions of Sibbes's works, a most carefully compiled glossary referring to notes in which the words it contains are explained or illustrated, and indexes of names quoted or referred to by the author, of texts either fully discussed or cited in such manner as to deserve special notice, and of subjects generally—so arranged as to guide to "the thoughts rather than mere words."

Guide in the Sick-room. By RICHARD BARWELL, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to the Charing-Cross Hospital. (Macmillan and Co.) This little work appears for the third time in this edition, having been previously known as "The Care of the Sick." It seems to have been some time out of print, largely inquired for, and reproduced by the author as soon as he could suitably revise and correct it. Originally a lecture, it has been so modified as to be more readable, and more consultable by those who may find the advantage of "a set of simple and practical directions as to the best mode of performing certain offices about the sick, which are constantly necessary, and frequently ill done." Nurses are so generally taken casually, and unfortunately from the uneducated classes, that it would seem almost absurd to say that this book ought to form part of the preliminary education of a nurse—which, however, if nurses were suitably trained for their delicate, difficult, and responsible position, is precisely what should be the case. But it may be more practical to say that every mother ought to have it at hand, that every companion to an invalid should be presented with it, and that the young student of medicine and surgery will not find it beneath his notice as qualifying him for counsel and direction in the innu-

merable small matters that are fundamental to the comfort of the sick, and to the free and undisturbed action of remedial treatment.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

We read in the *Temps* that the "Princess of Prussia, daughter of Queen Victoria, has painted four pictures in oil, representing the principal episodes of the taking of Duppel by the Prussian troops. The *German Gazette of the North* states that these paintings will shortly be exhibited in the rooms of the permanent exhibition of Messrs. Sachse and Co., of Berlin."—*The Reader*.

The late *Daily News* correspondent in Poland, Mr. W. H. Bullock, is about to publish his impressions of that unhappy country, under the title of "Polish Experience." Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will issue the work.

Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder have in the press, in 1 vol. with portrait, "Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D." by Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq.; also "Tossed on the Waves, a Story of Life," by Edwin Hodder, Author of "Memoirs of New Zealand Life," &c.

TENNYSON'S "ENOCH ARDEN."—The principal poem, which will very likely give its title to the volume—"Enoch Arden"—tells the touching story of the return of a mariner long supposed to have been lost at sea. He comes back, unheralded and alone, and, looking by night into his cottage-window, finds his old love married to another husband, and happy in her new ties and duties. He determines not to break up this happy home, where there is no place for him, and goes away without revealing himself. This is a story full of the elements of home love and tenderness and pity which Tennyson can wield so well. There is another story of rustic Lincolnshire life, with personages and dialect taken from the life; the beautiful poem of "The Grandmother," reprinted from *Once a Week*; the "Seastory" from *Macmillan*; and, I presume, the "Boadicea" and "Tithonus"—the latter a reprint from the *Cornhill*; the former long since written, but not published till now. "Idylls of the Hearth" was the title originally chosen, and it is not quite certain, I believe, that it may not be adhered to after all, instead of "Enoch Arden."—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE "OWL."—"Flaneur" in the *Morning Star*, says—"That curious little periodical, the Owl, though temporarily extinct, yet affords a topic for comment. The *London Review* this week cannot imagine what has become of its little contemporary. 'Some unpleasant pressure, it is understood, caused that erratic sheet to disappear from the light of day.' Nothing of the sort. The real truth is, that the Owl was (as the *Saturday Review* at its outset professed to be) written by gentlemen amateurs who were not professional writers, and who worked for amusement, not for the *honorarium* yielded by professional literary labour. Working for pleasure only, they determined not to bore themselves at unreasonable periods; so that, when Ascot races came, they hired a cottage for the week, and no number of the Owl was issued. Now the season has broken up, and the Owls are away enjoying themselves in continental wanderings or on the British seaboard. They have no rallying point for meeting or for the receipt of contributions; it is very hot, and they are very idle, and consequently the Owl is suspended until November's fogs bring people back to town. This is the whole story."

SALE OF OLD LITERATURE.—The sale of Mr. Daniel's library has excited a good deal of interest among collectors; the old and scarce books being numerous, and generally in first-rate condition. We give a list of the more notable lots, with the prices, and, in some cases, the purchasers. Walpole's copy of the Compleat Angler, 24l. 10s.; Seventy Black-Letter Ballads, 750l.; Thomas Bastard's Chresteleros Seven Bookes of Epigrams, 21l.; the Historie of Sir Bevis of Hampton, 21l.; the Ship of Fools, 21l.; Robert Chester's Love's Martyr, 138l.; Anthony Chester's Beawtie Dishonoured, 96l.; the Convergence of Swerers, unique, 40l.; Copley's Fig for Fortune, 23l. 10s.; a first edition of Cowley's Poetical Blossoms, 20l.; the Story of King Darius, 75l. 12s.; Dobson's Drie Bobbes, 48l.; Dolarney's Primerose, 67l. 4s.; Gammer Gurton's Needle, 64l.; Geo. Gascoigne's Whole Workes, 22l.; The Tragedie of Gorboduc, 43l.; A copy of Gray's Odes, with MS. notes by the poet, 110l.; Patriok Hannay's Philomela, 96l.; the Boke of Hawkyng, 108l.; the first edition of George Herbert's Temple, 30l. 10s.; A Complaynt of a Dolorous Lover, 67l. 4s.; The Boke of Mayd Emlyn that had V. Husbundes, and all Kockoldes, 54l.; King James's Essays of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poesie, 36l.; XII Mery Jestes of the Wyddow Edyth, 54l.; A Merry Iests of a Shrewde and Curst Wife, 64l.; Merrie Tales by Master Skelton, 25l.; Foole upon Foole, 42l.; Robin Goodfellow, his Mad Prankes and Merry Iestes, 54l. 12s.; a large paper-copy of the first edition of Jonson's Sejanus, 106l.; Sir David Lindsay's Tragedie of Fader David (Cardinal Beaton), 37l.; Maroccus Extaticus, or Bankes' Bay Horse in a Trance, 81l.; Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie, 81l.; a first edition of Nelson's History of Middlesex, 77l.; a first edition of Milton's Comus, 36l.; ditto of Paradise Lost, 25l. 10s.; Anthony Munday's Banquet of Daintie Conceits, 225l.; the same writer's Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards called Robin Hood, 32l. 10s.; Old Meg of Herefordshire for a Mayd Marian, 35l.; Henry Porter's Pleasant Historie of the Two Angry Women of Abington, 29l.; Arthur Broke's Tragical Historie of Romeus and Juliet (1562), 77l. 14s.;

Rowland's Knave of Clubbes, 22L; the same writer's Night Raven, 26L; Kynge Rycharde Cuer du Lyon, 92L. But the more precious volumes of Mr. Daniel's collection were the Shakespeare folios and quartos, some of which brought very high prices. Miss Burdett Coutts bought the First Folio for 716L 2s. The other Shakespeare lot were:—a Second Folio, bought by Mr. Boone for 148L; a Third Folio (Lily), 46L; a Fourth Folio, 21L 10s. The following quartos were also sold:—Richard the Second, 341L 5s.; another copy, 108L 3s.; Richard the Third, 351L 15s.; Love's Labour Lost, 346L 10s.; Henry the Fourth, 115L 10s.; Romeo and Juliet, 52L 10s.; Henry the Fifth, 231L; Merchant of Venice, 99L 15s.; Much Ado About Nothing, 267L 15s.; Midsummer Night's Dream, 241L 10s.; Merry Wives of Windsor, 346L 10s.; King Lear, 29L 8s.; Pericles, 84L; Troilus and Cressida, 114L 9s.; Hamlet (1611), 28L 7s.; Titus Andronicus, 31L 10s.; Othello, 155L; Lucresse, 110L 19s.; Venus and Adonis, second edition, 240L; the same (1596), 315L; the Sonnets (1609), 225L 15s. The remaining part of the sale was of less literary interest, though some few items would have been remarkable in any other collection:—Skelton's Colyn Cloute, 46L; William Smith's Chloris, 52L 10s.; Percy's Sonnets to the Fairest Cecilia, 52L 10s.; Taylor, the Water-Poet's Works, 21L; Tyros Roaring Megge, 30L; Warning for Fair Women, 56L; and Westward for Smelts, 49L.

Miscellaneous News.

A COMMON ON FIRE.—A very singular sight has been for several days lately to be witnessed at Keston Common, in Kent. The high wind of Sunday is said to have fanned some small fire into a great flame among the furze and plantations in that neighbourhood, and the whole district, covering some miles, is described to be in one sheet of flame. Great crowds are attracted by the conflagration, which is likely to last for some days.

THE COMET.—Mr. J. R. Hind writes:—"The comet first observed on the 5th inst. is now distinctly visible to the naked eye in the constellation Taurus, and will become each night a more conspicuous object, its approach to the earth being very rapid." He gives the positions for the present week, and adds:—"I should suppose that after Monday next there will be no difficulty in recognising the comet if the eye be directed to the north-eastern part of the heavens, left of the well-known group of stars, the Pleiades, about two hours before daybreak, or rather later towards the 7th. It is, however, not yet certain that the tail will much assist the identification, though its direction is favourable to increase of length and brightness."

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION AT MARGATE.—On Monday, about two o'clock, the train from London, due at 1.40, was twenty minutes behind time, and the train for Deal was waiting for the engine to be started as soon as the former one was in, both being on the same rails. The London train came at a rapid pace down the incline which leads to the station, and the engine-driver, finding his break had not the effect of stopping the train, reversed the gear of the engine, and did all in his power to avoid a collision; but it was too late. The engine struck the foremost—a third class—carriage, and piled it and the next one, which was a first-class, up to the top of the station, smashing the first-class one to atoms. The third-class carriage had one end completely smashed off; the interiors of both were completely torn to splinters, some of which flew in all directions, to the dismay of the great number of passengers in the station at the time. One elderly lady of the name of Mrs. Look was fatally injured, and has since died, and several other persons were some seriously and some slightly injured on the head and face and other parts of the body.

DUNDEE BAXTER PARK.—A meeting of the trustees of the Dundee Baxter Park was held on Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Lang moved, in accordance with a recommendation by the committee, that the park should be open during the whole of Sunday. Mr. Aitchison seconded the motion. Rev. Dr. McGavin moved, as an amendment, that the park be shut during the hours of Divine service in the forenoon and afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Ewing seconded the amendment. After some discussion the motion to keep the park open all Sunday was adopted. Dr. McGavin and Mr. Ewing dissenting. Sir David Baxter stated that he concurred in the views expressed by Dr. McGavin and Mr. Ewing, but gave way to the public feeling on the subject.

A DUNDEE MINISTER DROWNED.—One of those melancholy accidents, without one or more of which scarcely a bathing season passes, occurred at Broughty Ferry, on Wednesday, about eight in the morning. The Rev. William Arnot Stirling, of Chalmers's Free Territorial Church, Dundee, who, with his family, have been residing at Broughty Ferry for a few days, went into the water to bathe, opposite the rocks, at the south-east corner of the Castle—a spot well known for its danger to bathers, on account of the strength and eddying character of the tidal current there, and which, on that account, is avoided by the more cautious bathers; but as there are there a considerable depth of water, a clean beach, and rocks on which the clothes may be placed, it is still frequented by those bathers who can swim, and consider themselves able to withstand the force of the tide. Mr. Stirling could swim a little, but it would appear that the tide overpowered him, for, after being a short time in the water, he was heard crying for help, and seen striving to save himself, as the eddying current swept him round the rocks in front of the Castle.

Sad to say, although he was seen by several persons, and although the salmon-fishermen were at work at a very short distance—indeed their net could not be more than twenty yards from where his clothes were laid—considerable delay took place before any assistance was rendered. When the boat employed at the salmon-fishing had gone to his aid, he had sunk, and aid came too late.

FLOGGING GAROTTERS.—John Croudace and Thomas Alison, who were convicted at the assizes last week of garotte robberies at Sunderland, and sentenced, the former to five years' and the latter to ten years' penal servitude, with twenty lashes each, underwent the punishment of flogging at the County Prison on Saturday. The instrument of punishment is described as of a formidable-looking nature, and was manufactured by a sailor, who is undergoing imprisonment in the gaol, expressly for the purpose. The cat is ingeniously composed of nine thongs of stout leather, in each of which are nine knots, and these being connected to a flexible handle, the power wielded by strong hands is terrific. At every stroke the knots cut deeply, making flesh and blood fly in every direction. The prisoners were firmly tied up in a reclining position, the lower part of their shoulders exposed, the higher and lower part of their backs being protected by padding. The warders, Hodgson and Alison, executed their task with the skill of more practised hands. The officials of the gaol were present, but the prisoners were kept in their cells. Hodgson and Alison alternately inflicted ten lashes each on each of the prisoners. The first lash was received with comparative equanimity by each prisoner, but on the second the yell of deep and excruciating agony which burst forth is represented as indescribable. Their cries continued during the whole of the punishment, and these, together with the sight of the flying flesh and blood, and mangled backs of the sufferers, and the clotted skeins of the cat, made up a spectacle of horror overpowering to those who witnessed it. When the punishment had been inflicted, the prisoners were taken down and removed to the prison infirmary in a state of complete prostration—indeed, it is averred that neither of them could have received another lash without the greatest danger. Although the prisoners did not witness the punishment, they could hear the shrieks of the unhappy sufferers in their cells, and it is to be hoped the contemplation of the punishment may have a salutary effect on their minds.—*Durham Chronicle*.

Gleanings.

One day lately a butcher in Oakfield-road, Salford, bought a bundle of waste paper from a man whom he did not know. On opening it he found six silver watches and one gold one.

Upwards of 1,000 unowned dogs have recently been destroyed by the Manchester police.

At the Winchester sessions four men were indicted for stealing beans. A gentleman present asked another, "What have they been doing?" "Been stealing," was the answer.

The Russian Government has given orders to close all the Polish libraries which exist in Lithuania.

The present Roman Catholic population of England is estimated at 2,000,000.

A good deal of the consolation offered in the world is about as solacing as the assurance of an Irishman to his wife when she fell into the river. "You'll find ground at the bottom, my dear."

St. Swithin's Day has passed without a shower. It was, indeed, one of the brightest and warmest days we have had during this exceptionally bright and warm season.

It appears that the orinelines are going out of fashion in Vienna, and that the Empress of Austria has set the example.

A communication from Assen (Holland) states that the temperature there fell below freezing-point in the night of the 18th ult., and considerably damaged the crops of buckwheat.

MONT BLANC IN ONE DAY.—Mr. F. Morshead, a member of the Alpine Club, has made the ascent of Mont Blanc alone, and in a single day, starting from Chamouni at 12.30 a.m., and reaching the village again at 4.30 p.m.

A foolish would-be-witty young man thought to pose a popular preacher by asking him whether the fatted calf of the parable was male or female. "Female, to be sure," was the reply, "for I see the male," looking his questioner full in the face, "yet alive in the flesh before me."

RAILWAY ENCROACHMENT.—Milton House, in Barbican, is closed, and placarded with a singular announcement—"Removal of Heaven, the premises being required for the Metropolitan Railway." Heaven stands in this passage for the name of a tradesman, a dyer and cleaner of stuffs, whose new premises are a little further on.

A MUCH-NEEDED REFORM.—The outcry for greater protection for railway travellers has led the South-Western directors to order a glazed circular aperture to be placed in each of their carriages. "These apertures," says the *Railway News*, "will be provided with curtains, so as to insure privacy to the passengers, but will at the same time, in the event of an assault by one individual upon another in any one of the carriages, afford to the occupant of an adjoining compartment the means of identifying the offender."

RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.—The refreshment-rooms might be as well and as plentifully supplied with provisions at a moderate rate as any other establishment for the satisfying of the hunger of mankind. That we do not exaggerate is capable

of easy proof. Let anyone who travels by the Metropolitan Railway call in at either of the refreshment-rooms at King's-cross or Farringdon-road. He will there find an entire change from the practice of similar establishments. His coffee he may get at half the usual price and of greatly superior quality. If he be a working man travelling by the early trains he may have a pint of coffee for twopenny, and bread and butter or bread and meat at rates as low as he could procure them in any cheap coffee house. If he be not a traveller by an early train, but desires a luncheon, he can have a choice of cold meats or chops, draught beer at the lowest prices, and everything of the best. Indeed, he will find that all his previous notions of a railway refreshment-room meal are quite upset. He will be served handily, he will be treated civilly, he will eat with pleasure, and he will be comforted. It is rather humiliating to have to tell that the change has been effected not by a firm of English caterers, but by gentlemen who have gained their experience in the colonies. The lessees of the Metropolitan refreshment-rooms are Messrs. Spiers and Pond, who, having achieved a great reputation in Melbourne, now seek to conquer in fresh fields. There is plenty of room for them at our railway-stations. If they can go on as they have begun, their names will become household words to be spoken with thankfulness whenever travelling has to be done.—*Morning Star*.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds have continued dull throughout the week, the closing prices being $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than those of last week. The last quotations were 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 for the account.

The Board of Trade returns for the last month, issued on Friday, show the declared value of our exportations to have been 13,978,526L, an increase of 2,706,999L over the same month in last year. "The present returns," says the *Times*, "complete the half-year, and it appears that the value of our export trade for that period has been 26 per cent. above that of the first six months of 1863, and 36 per cent. above that of the preceding year."

The old-established shipping business of Messrs. Somes Brothers has been converted into the Merchant Shipping Company, with a capital of 1,000,000L, of which Messrs. Somes take 100,000L.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 27.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£26,954,525	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 12,304,525
	£26,954,525	£26,954,525

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £11,067,125
Reserve .. 3,504,128	Other Securities .. 20,182,532
Public Deposits .. 4,961,046	Notes .. 5,313,930
Other Deposits .. 13,719,621	Gold & Silver Coin 692,160
Seven Day and other Bills .. 523,002	
	£37,260,797
July 28, 1864.	W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

MILLARD.—July 27, at Brampton, Huntingdon, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., of a son.
ROBJOHN.—July 27, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Robjohns, B.A., of a daughter.
MARTIN.—July 29, the wife of the Rev. J. Martin, Nottingham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HALL-KAY.—July 20, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Summerseat, by the Rev. John Hannah, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. J. Topham, Thomas Farmer Hall, Esq., of 29, Warwick-square, S.W., to Maria R., youngest daughter of J. Robinson Kay, Esq., of Walmerley House, Bury.
MONTGOMERY-HADKINSON.—July 21, at the Independent Chapel, Longsight, Mr. Robt. Montgomery, Manchester, to Sarah Jane, daughter of the late William Hadkinson, Esq., Kilburn Priory, London. No cards.
OKELL-PERCIVAL.—July 21, at Zion Chapel, Stretford-road, by the Rev. J. Gwyther, Samuel, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Okell, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Percival, all of Manchester.
SMITH-SMITH.—July 22, at Kingsland Congregational Church, by the Rev. T. W. Aveling, M.A., Mr. Edward R. Smith, of Chelsea, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., of Camden town. No cards.
GEORGE-MOORE.—July 23, at the Congregational Church, Hastings, by the Rev. C. Stanford, of Camberwell, Edward George, Esq., to Selina, eldest daughter of Dr. Geo. Moore, of Hastings.
BISHOP-PAYNE.—July 23, at the Independent Chapel, Taunton, Mr. Richard Bishop, to Miss E. Payne, daughter of the late Mr. Payne, of Taunton.
MORTIMER-ACKROYD.—July 26, at Lister-hills Chapel, Horton, by the Rev. Andrew Russell, M.A., Mr. Dan Mortimer, to Miss Matilda Edmondson Ackroyd, both of Horton.
BENTLEY-OATES.—July 26, at Springfield Independent Chapel, Dewsbury, by the Rev. G. M. C. Lum, Mr. William Bentley, to Miss Sarah Ellen Oates, both of Dewsbury.
BINYON-MILNER.—July 26, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Penrith, Charles Binyon, of Cartmel, Lancashire, son of Joseph and Louisa Binyon, of Besboro', near Cork, to Phoebe Anne, daughter of the late John P. Milner, of Stockport. No cards.
DAVIS-ENOCH.—July 26, at the Independent Chapel, Wern, Cardiganshire, by the Rev. J. M. Prytherch, Captain Davis, to Miss Enoch, Castell.
HARVEY-HENSHAW.—July 26, at the Independent Chapel, Brewood, by the Rev. B. Way, Mr. John Harvey, of Horebrook, to Mrs. Sarah Henshaw, of Stretton.

MEADOWCROFT-ELLIS.—July 27, at Sion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., assisted by the Rev. John Rawlinson, of Manchester, the Rev. David Meadowcroft, missionary to India, to Ellen, third daughter of Mr. Charles Ellis, cardmaker, of Halifax.

JACKSON-JESPER.—July 27, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Macclesfield, John, son of Jonathan Jackson, of Vale House, near Garstang, to Hannah Maria, youngest daughter of Samuel Jesper, of Macclesfield.

MANCHESTER-TOWNEND.—July 27, at Sion Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. Makepeace, Mr. Ephraim Manchester, of Calverley, to Miss Hannah Townend, of Bolton.

FROST-PIZEY.—July 27, at Beaumont Chapel, Woodbridge, by the Rev. J. Raven, of Ipswich, the Rev. George O. Frost, minister of the chapel, to Susannah, third daughter of Mr. H. Pizey, Woodbridge.

MOODIE-JOHNSON.—July 27, at Hope Chapel, Salford, by the Rev. J. Drew, of Halifax, Mr. Walter Moodie, of Quebec, Canada, to Janet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Johnson, of the Crescent, Salford.

WATSON-WELLS.—July 28, at the Congregational Chapel, Salisbury, by the Rev. H. I. Chancellor, Mr. Alfred Watson, of "The Hall of John Hall," to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. John Wells, Salisbury. No cards.

SMEE-ON-WALKER.—July 28, at Commercial-street Chapel, Northampton, by the Rev. E. T. Prust, Mr. John Smeeton, jun., of Theddington, Leicestershire, to Frances Chapman, daughter of Samuel Walker, Esq., Castle Cottage, Northampton. No cards.

NIMMO-LIEFDE.—July 28, at Clifton Chapel, Peckham, by the Rev. D. Nimmo, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the father of the bride, James Nimmo, to Maria Jacobs, second daughter of the Rev. J. de Liefde, late of Amsterdam. No cards.

GREER-OWDEN.—July 28, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Belfast, Thomas, eldest son of Alfred Greer, Esq., of Dripsey House, county Cork, to Marjaret, only daughter of John Owden, Esq., of Seapark, county Antrim.

HARRISON-GODFREY.—July 28, at Myrtle-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. H. S. Brown, G. O. Harrison, Esq., of Forest House, Bacup, to Josephine, daughter of J. J. Godfrey, Esq., of Belvidere House, Prince's Park, Liverpool.

WALKER-SHAW.—July 28, at the Baptist Chapel, Fishergate, Preston, by the Rev. Fitzherbert Bughy, Mr. James Shaw Walker, to Jane, eldest daughter of William Shaw, Esq., of Preston.

McLAREN-RENSHAW.—July 28, at Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury, by the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, James McLaren, Esq., St. John's-wood-park (late of Edinburgh), to Alice, elder daughter of John Renshaw, Esq., Highbury-park.

ROLPH-PEARSE.—July 30, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, George William, only son of William Rolph, Esq., to Lavinia, youngest daughter of Peter Pearse, Esq. No cards.

REES-THOMAS.—Aug. 2, at Hanover Chapel, by the father of the bride, Bernard Robert, only son of the Rev. D. Rees, of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, to Lizzie Jermain, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Thomas, Hanover, near Aber-gavenny.

DEATHS.

GREEN.—July 21, at Wattlefield, Suffolk, Mrs. E. A. Green, aged eighty-seven. She was the latest surviving granddaughter of the late Rev. Thomas Harmer.

STOREY.—July 28, of consumption, the affectionate, beloved, and much-lamented wife of the Rev. Thos. Storey, of Broad Chalk, Wilts.

WILLIAMS.—July 25, at Harwich, Essex, Harold Drew, son of O. J. Williams, Esq.

ARMITAGE.—July 28, suddenly, at Fairfield, Buxton, aged eighteen years, John, third son of William Armitage, of Townfield House, Altrincham, near Manchester.

JONES.—July 28, Emily Salisbury, the third daughter of the Rev. Eliezer Jones, of Ipswich, in the fifteenth year of her age.

SMITH.—July 30, at Hanley, Etruria, daughter of the Rev. R. H. Smith, in the fourth year of her age.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ENFEEBLED EXISTENCE.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy: it overthrows the foundations of disease laid by indigestive food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organ, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, which remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids. [Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 1.

There was a moderate supply of wheat from the home counties this morning; and, although factors would have accepted a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr., they had failed to make any progress in sales up to a late hour. There has been only a retail demand for foreign wheat; and, where buyers have been induced to operate, a reduction of fully 1s. per qr. has been submitted. Barley in small supply, and prices unchanged. Beans and peas firm. The return shows a good arrival of foreign oats for the past week, and as the weather still continues dry, the trade to-day has been firm, at fully the quotation of last Monday.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, August 1.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 14,014 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 13,191; in 1861, 13,074; in 1861, 13,191; in 1860, 13,484; 1859, 11,626; and in 1858, 9,553 head. There was a large supply of foreign stock on sale here to-day; but the quality of the beasts and sheep was very inferior, about two-thirds of the former being stores. The demand was inactive at about previous rates. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were seasonably good, and in fair average condition. From Ireland and Scotland the receipts were trifling. Prime Scots, crosses, Devons, and Herefords moved off steadily, at full prices—the top figure being 5s. per 8lbs. Otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,000 shorthorns and crosses; from Norfolk and Suffolk, 500 Scots and crosses; from Scotland, 16 Scots and crosses; from Ireland, 62 oxen; and from other quarters, 700 various breeds. We were tolerably well, but not so heavily supplied with sheep. Most breeds came to hand in middling condition. Prime Downs and half-breeds changed hands steadily, at extreme quotations; but all other breeds were inactive, at late rates. The top price for Downs was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The show of lambs was only moderate. On the whole, the lamb trade was steady, at full currencies, viz. from 6s. to 7s. per 8lbs. Prime small calves were in request, at full quotations. Inferior calves were inactive, but not cheaper. We have to report a heavy sale for pigs, at last week's prices. The supply was moderate.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts, 3 4 to 3 8	Prime Southdown 5 0 to 5 4		
Second quality . . . 3 10 4 2	Lambs 6 0 7 0		
Prime large oxen, 4 4 4 8	Lge. coarse calves 4 0 4 8		
Prime Scots, &c. 4 10 5 0	Prime small . . . 4 10 5 0		
Coarse inf. sheep, 3 6 3 10	Large hogs . . . 3 6 4 0		
Second quality . . . 4 0 4 4	Meatm. porkers, 4 2 4 6		
Pr. coarse woolled 4 6 4 10			
Beekling calves, 16s to 20s, Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 25s each.			

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 1.

Moderate supplies of meat are on sale at these markets to-day, for the time of year. The trade for all descriptions is in a sluggish state; but good and prime qualities rule firm in price.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef . . . 3 0 to 3 4	Small pork . . . 4 2 to 4 6		
Middling ditto . . 3 6 3 8	Inf. mutton . . 3 8 4 0		
Prime large do. . . 3 10 4 0	Middling ditto . . 4 2 4 4		
Do. small do. . . 4 0 4 2	Prime ditto . . . 4 6 4 8		
Large pork . . . 3 4 4 0	Veal 3 6 4 4		

Lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, August 2.

TEA.—Business has been rather dull. A small quantity, however, is announced for public sale to-day, and prices are expected to rule a shade easier.

SUGAR.—The market has continued very inactive and quotations for West India have slightly given way. In the refined market there is little change of importance.

COFFEE.—The demand for colonial descriptions has been steady, and prices have in many instances been sustained, the stocks on hand, however, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a slight increase.

RICE.—Only a moderate business has been done in East Indian descriptions, at about previous rates.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 1.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 7,514 casks butter, and 2,332 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 19,916 casks of butter, and 1,524 bales and 78 boxes bacon. The Irish butter market was slow last week, and where sales were effected they were generally at a decline of about 2s. per cwt. Foreign sold slowly, and some descriptions were 2s. lower. The bacon market keeps steady, and firm, for best Irish. Hambro' advanced 2s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 1.—The receipts of potatoes from continental ports continue small; but the supplies of home grown produce on offer are seasonably good. On the whole the trade is steady, the business doing being of fair average extent, at prices varying from 50s. to 120s. per ton.

SEEDS, Monday, August 1.—The inquiry for seeds continue and values of all varieties are fully maintained. Foreign red cloverseed is held firmly, and finds buyers at 1s. to 2s. advance. White seed and trefoils are fully as dear. New rapeseed comes in scanty supply, and obtain high rates. New Trifolium, with fair supply, maintains its value.

WOOL, Monday, August 1.—Although the public sales of colonial wool have engrossed much of the attention of buyers, there is still a fair average business doing in most kinds of English wool at the recent improvements in quotations. The supply on offer is only moderate. For export the inquiry is somewhat restricted.

COALS, Monday, August 1.—Market firm, at the prices of last day. Haswell, 19s.; Hetton's, 19s.; East Hartlepool, 18s. 9d.; Hartlepool, 18s. 9d.; Tees, 18s. 9d.; Eilen Main, 17s. 6d.; Kelloe, 17s. 9d.; Harton, 17s.; Braddys, 18s.; Wylam, 15s. 3d. Free arrivals, 23; left from last day, 13.—Total, 14. 90 ships at sea.

TALLOW, Monday, August 1.—Our market is firm, and late rates are well supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s. 6d. to 41s. 9d. per cwt.

OIL, Monday, August 1.—Lined oil is dull, at 37s. 9d. to 38s. per cwt. on the spot. For nearly all other oils the trade is quiet. Foreign refined rape, 46s. 6d. to 47s.; Brown, 43s. to 43s. 6d.; fine palm, 35s. 6d. per cwt. Turpentine is firm, at 72s. for French spirits. American refined petroleum is selling at 2s. 2½d. per gallon.

Advertisements.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a snug, genuine CONCERN, doing about £3,000, or a PARTNERSHIP, with a view to succeeding to the Business. A low trade objected to.

Apply by letter, p.p., to Beta, "Noncon" Office, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.



OSTEO-EIDON.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

GABRIEL'S Self-adhesive PATENT Indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation, are indestructible, and warranted for mastication or articulation, at half the usual cost.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE;

34, LUDGATE-HILL (over Benson's, Silversmith), LONDON

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guineas per Set, best in Europe, warranted. Gabriel's Practical "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA-PERCHA ENAMEL, chemically prepared for personal use, prevents Toothache, and arrests decay, supercedes all metallic stoppings. Prepared only by Messrs GABRIEL, and sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 6d. per box, with directions for use, or post free Twenty Stamps.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 443, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Railway Station), Established 1820, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable and durable than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to Loose teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas, warranted. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.

TEETH supplied by Messrs. GODFREY

received the Prize Medal awarded at the International Exhibition of 1862. One visit only required for their adjustment. They will last a life, and again restore the sunken face to its original beauty. A set from 27. 10s. to Thirty Guineas. Stumps extracted painlessly. Teeth filled with gold—guaranteed for twenty years.

17, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. ALEX and JONES, Surgeon-Dentists, have REMOVED their practice to 53, BROOK-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, in consequence of their premises, 31, New Bridge-street, being required by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway.

PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

PEACHEY'S

CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY, AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

73 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

* * * New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

PIANOFORTES, with EASY TERMS of PURCHASE.

Honourable mention for good and cheap Pianofortes was given by the Jury at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, to MOORE and MOORE, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. See the Royal Commissioners' Report, Pianofortes Extraordinary. These Pianofortes are of rare excellence, with the best improvements, recently applied, which effect a grand, a pure and delightful quality of tone, that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas.

First-class Pianofortes for hire, with easy terms of purchase. A very large and choice Stock for Selection; also a variety of Second-hand Pianofortes at low prices.

The Best Harmoniums for Sale or Hire. Carriage free.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION. AN EFFECTUAL CURE for the HOOPING COUGH, without internal medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure without administering internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label outside each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, "Edwards, 67, St. Paul's," engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists, and dealers in medicines.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of thirty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 12s., to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful Tonic and gentle Aperient, are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION! Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

SEE THE "COURT CIRCULAR" FOR JAN. 16.

EXTRACT:

"Among the latest productions of what may be denominated 'trade literature,' we have just been favoured with a copy of the new Illustrated Catalogue of 'The General Furnishing and Upholstery Company.' It is a most carefully-compiled and artistically-executed work; and not the least important feature of it is the perfect truthfulness with which every object is represented. The attainment of excellence has evidently been the aim in the production of this guide; and, if the general business of the company is conducted on the same principles, and with equal liberality, the spirited proprietors certainly deserve all the encouragement which such a policy is calculated to secure."

THE GENERAL FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY COMPANY
(Limited),

24 AND 25, BAKER-STREET, W.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—(PRIZE MEDAL).

Constructed on principles which the experience of fifteen years has proved to be sound, and improved by recent modifications, these Machines maintain the high reputation which they acquired on their first introduction. They are adapted for Trade Purposes and for Family Use, and the work produced (alike on both sides) is unequalled for strength, beauty, regularity, and durability. HEMMING, BINDING, GATHERING, &c., may be accomplished with facility. Illustrated Catalogues and Specimens of the Work may be obtained of the Patentees,

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66, NEWGATE-STREET, AND REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.
Charitable Institutions, &c., liberally treated.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

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DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.
DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.
DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.
DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.
DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.
DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.
DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.
DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.
DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns French and English.
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong and serviceable.
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE
(PATENT)
MIXTURE OF TEAS,

6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.

Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed.
FRANKS, SON, and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA
It is CHOICE and STRONG, BECAUSE it consists of most valuable growths that are full of rich essential properties.

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